

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

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## THE AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

Affairs are daily becoming more critical in Southern Italy. Journalists are in the habit of declaring, from time to time, that "a crisis is at hand;" but in this case we may almost venture to name the day on which it must occur. The Neapolitan Government has protested to the foreign Powers against the promulgation of the Piedmontese Constitution in Sicily; the King of Naples, by the latest accounts, is still presiding at some council of Ministers at which the relative advantages of ignominious flight and of helpless resistance are discussed without any positive decision being arrived at in favour of either course; but, in the meanwhile, the annexation committee is said to have received a communication from Garibaldi stating that he will arrive at Naples about the 8th inst. The reason of the Dictator visiting Naples thus promptly is, according to the *Patrie*, that "the state of the country requires a definite solution," though one would fancy that the country was already in a sufficient state of solution—as far as such a word can be applied to a country at all—and that resuscitation was what it now stood in need of. As regards the liberation of Naples from the tyranny of the Bomba family, that, for purposes of argument, may be looked upon as already accomplished; and when the forthcoming Sunday papers announce (as they will scarcely fail to do) that the King has retreated, carrying with him whatever money he could lay hands upon, we shall, this time, feel inclined to believe them. The great question, however, is, what will the Dictator of the Two Sicilies do next? His emissary, Captain Styles, announced plainly in his letter to the *Times* that, though Garibaldi had done a great deal, much still remained to be accomplished by him; and both General Lamoricière, the Pope's best friend, and the Emperor of Austria seem to be of opinion that the mission he has undertaken is, indeed, far from being at an end. The Liberator gets reinforcements at each step; and we are happy to say that his representative in London, arriving at the end of the season, has had no trouble in finding some twelve or thirteen hundred volunteers, or "excursionists," as they are called—and with more propriety than would at first appear, inasmuch as "excursion" was once the name given to a certain description of firearms. Probably the first Garibaldian expedition that will leave Naples will march in the direction of Rome; and Lamoricière, the pious manufacturer of Zouaves, has already threatened to sack any town whose inhabitants

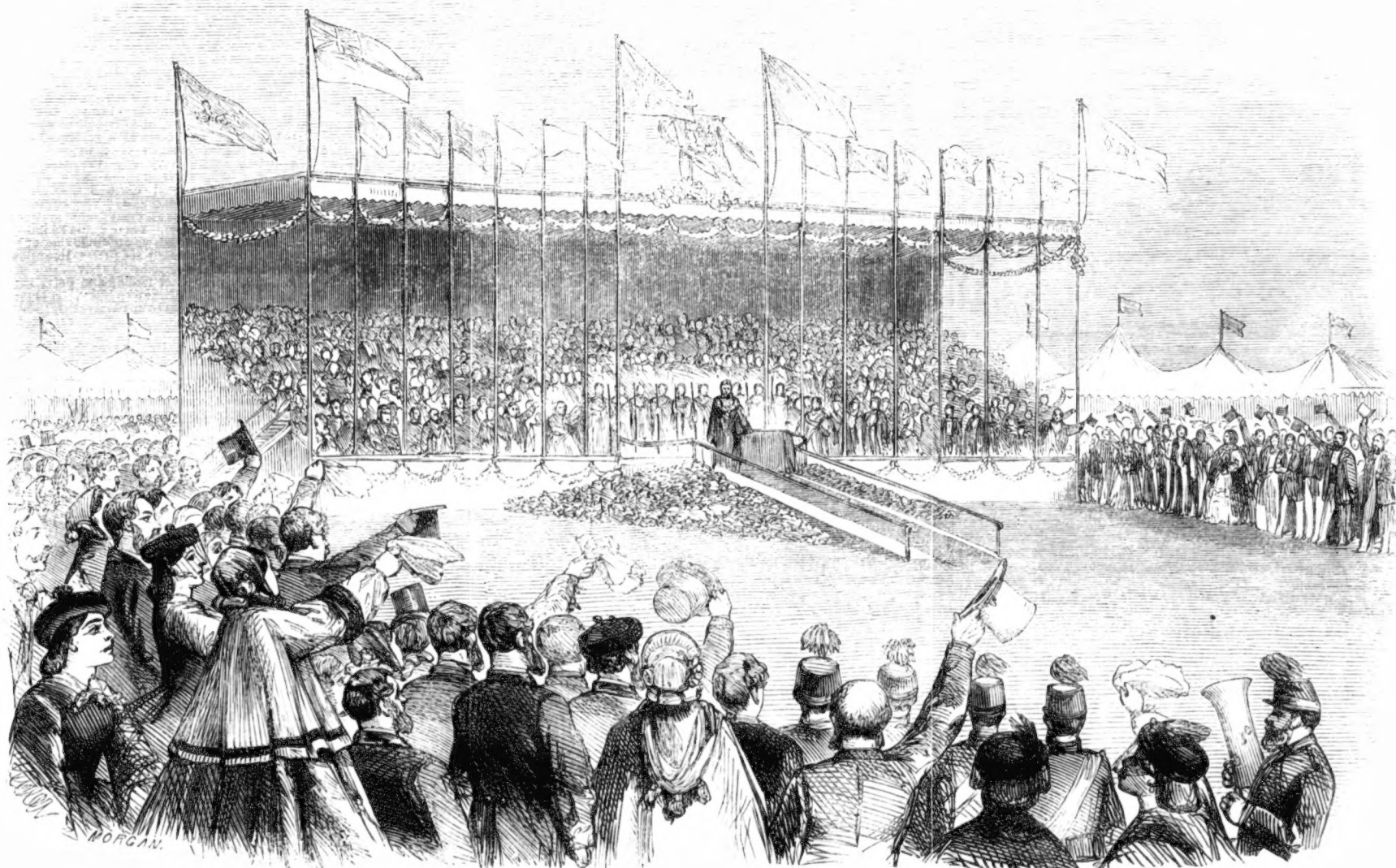
may show a tendency to aid such an invasion. The French troops will, it is said, remain in Rome for the defence of the Holy City only; but no one knows at this moment whether Lamoricière is not, after all, working in the interests of Napoleon and under his direction. The relations between the French Emperor and the Pope are full of mystery; and if his Holiness would simply consent to crown Napoleon III. in Notre Dame he might, we think, count upon the support of any number of French bayonets.

The next question is, whether Garibaldi will attack Venetia, or whether it is not more probable that Austria will quietly cede that province for a good round sum. If the purchasing scheme could be carried out, it has been suggested that a large portion of the purchase-money could be obtained by subscription in this country. We are afraid, however, the projectors of this magnificent scheme have not yet asked themselves what price the Austrian Emperor is likely to put upon his doomed province. To be sure the fact that it is doomed diminishes its value to some slight extent. It appears to have cost Austria twenty-eight millions of pounds to lose Lombardy. How much is she prepared to spend in a desperate attempt to retain Venetia, and would it not be better for her to sell it peaceably and put the amount received against the deficit caused by the Franco-Sardinian war? To such questions Austria may, of course, reply as England certainly would to a proposition that she should, for a certain sum, cede Gibraltar. Venetia belongs quite as much to Austria as Bohemia, or Croatia, or any other of the numerous provinces of the empire in which the German language is the language only of the officials; and to give it up and retire without firing a shot from the formidable Quadrilateral would be a sign of weakness and cowardice, though it would certainly be a measure of great prudence. Austria might be glad enough to get quit of Venetia altogether; but it is easy to see that this is not the moment for her to abandon it—even for a pecuniary consideration—if she wishes to enjoy the respect of her own subjects and of foreign Powers. It is proposed that Garibaldi or the King of Sardinia should say to the Emperor, "We will buy that province of you, but, if you will not sell it, why, we shall take it." To such an offer the descendant of the Kaisers can with decency only make one reply; or, rather, he can make no reply at all, but must simply prepare to defend the menaced territory by all possible means. It would be easy to show, by arguing successively from various

points of view, that the Austrian empire—which all admit to be a political necessity if only as an obstacle in the way of Russia—ought really to have no existence. Admit the scheme of a United Italy, and she loses Venice. Admit a United Germany, with Frankfort or Berlin for the capital, and Vienna would become a provincial town. The reconstitution of the kingdom of Poland would deprive Austria of Galicia. A successful insurrection of Maygars would take Hungary from her. The long-dreamed-of union of Slavonian States would include in its "Panslavonia" Galicia, Hungary (in spite of the Maygars), Bohemia, Croatia, and Illyria. Quite as much can be said in favour of all the other projects just indicated as in support of the incorporation of Venice with Sardinia, the Two Sicilies, and the rest of the States, liberated or unliberated, that are one day to form the New Italy. If the Emperor of Austria would sell Venetia to the Venetians, Galicia to the Poles, and so on throughout the whole of his heterogeneous dominions, he might no doubt retire into private life upon what a Rothschild would admit to be "a handsome independence;" but perhaps, after all, the young Sovereign has a notion that an empire and estate are too different things, and is not prepared to free himself from his difficulties by giving up a patrimony which he has doubtless been taught to regard as inalienable.

If Austria cannot sell Venetia, neither, on the other hand, can Italy, for similar reasons, offer to purchase it. It would be the action of a brigand and not of a patriot to invade a territory after recognising the title of the actual occupants and an offer to buy Austria out would, of course, amount to an acknowledgement of her right to remain in. No; the Venetians will have to conquer their liberty at the point of the sword, and not emancipate themselves by means of money, like a nation of niggers. The Tartar hordes used to be bought off in this manner three or four centuries ago, but they liked their tribute so much that they always came back for more, and continued to do so until their final overthrow.

The law of the case is very simple. The Emperor of Austria inherited Venetia with the rest of his empire, and has a right to keep it if he can. The Venetians wish, with the rest of Italy, to be free, and have a right to govern themselves if, as appears probable, they can do so without injuring, and without succumbing to, their neighbours; and they possess this right in a special manner, inasmuch as the Government of foreigners, from which they are seeking to free themselves, has



THE PEOPLE'S PARK AT HULL—THE MAYOR PRESENTING THE DEED OF GRANT TO HIS FELLOW-TOWNSMEN.



been harsh and cruel almost beyond precedent. We shall not join them in the cry that will probably be raised against Austria if she resolves to defend her Venetian possessions, and, as much as possible, to repel force by force; but our sympathies will be all on the side of the Venetians, and we shall pity Austria the less for losing the last of her Italian possessions from a conviction that the loss of such an expensive and dangerous province will, prestige apart, be a positive gain.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of Saturday says:—"Prince Murat has published a letter disavowing those who would in his name excite troubles at Naples. The Government of the Emperor can only applaud this declaration, but the hope which the Prince expresses in that letter of being one day able to go to Naples with the consent and support of France is too much opposed to the wishes of the Emperor to allow such a supposition to pass without an official disavowal." The *Moniteur* has since published a letter from Prince Murat protesting against the interpretation given by that journal to his former letter. The Prince says:—"I have never had the pretension to engage in anticipation the policy of the Emperor nor the alliance of France. But I wished to say that, should universal suffrage, free from all foreign influence, pronounce itself in my favour, the wishes of the population would doubtless be no less respected at Naples than they have been in other parts of Italy."

The Emperor has dispatched another regiment to Rome, but his journal says it is not a reinforcement, for a regiment now in occupation of the Eternal City is to return home. It is stated that General de Goyon is not to return to Rome, and that General Denoue has been authorised to assume the official title of "Commander of the Corps of Observation of Rome." General Denoue is to receive his instructions from the Duke de Grammont. He is to correspond with the Minister of War on military subjects only.

A report that France intended to send two war-ships to the port of Cattaro, near Montenegro, is contradicted. The *Moniteur* also contradicts a rumour—of which nobody seems to have heard—that Signor Farini had asked that France should again occupy the cities of Lombardy.

### ITALY.

#### SARDINIA.

Great military movements are taking place. Troops are being concentrated on the frontiers—owing, it is said, to the menacing attitude of General Lamoricière.

The Count of Syracuse has arrived at Turin, and taken up his residence in the Royal palace.

The *Opinione Nazionale* learns that a short Ministerial crisis took place within the last few days at Turin. "Count Cavour tendered his resignation, but withdrew it a few hours after; and the reconciliation of the Cabinet appears to have been marked by the greater latitude allowed to the volunteers to embark for Sicily."

### THE PAPAL STATES.

General Denoue, the new Commander of the French army at Rome, has announced to his officers, we hear, that the orders of the Emperor are to defend the provinces of Rome, Civita Vecchia, Comarca, and Viterbo.

Ancona has been declared in a state of siege, and the Papal Delegate has been recalled. Ponte Corvo and Benevento are almost in a state of insurrection. Agitation likewise prevails in all the other provinces.

General Lamoricière, in an order of the day, has directed his troops to plunder any town which, on the approach of an enemy, should rise in insurrection.

An invasion of the Papal States by volunteers raised by Mazzini has been summarily arrested by the Piedmontese Government.

### AUSTRIA.

The Vienna newspapers positively assert that the Emperor of Austria will go to Warsaw in the latter half of this month, after having first paid a visit to her Majesty Queen Victoria in Germany.

The upshot of the long deliberations of the Austrian Ministers respecting the proposed introduction of constitutional government into the empire has, it is said, taken the following shape. The report comes from Vienna:—

It is asserted that the Ministers have agreed to propose the following resolution for adoption by his Majesty, namely:—

That at the opening of the first full sitting of the Reichsrath the President, Archduke Renier, should read to the Assembly an autograph letter from the Emperor. In this letter, after having stated the sincerity of his intentions to give satisfaction to the legitimate wishes of the people, the Emperor should promise to take into serious consideration the views expressed in the two reports of the Committee of twenty-one. But, while awaiting a means to reconcile the opposite tendencies of the majority and minority of that Committee, the Emperor, in order not to adjourn the political regeneration of the empire, considers that in his sovereign capacity he should grant the statutes of the provincial diets, and fix beforehand their precise privileges, thus assuring and guaranteeing the autonomy of each province.

Also that the promulgation of these statutes should not in any way prejudice the right of the diets to claim changes and modifications of proved necessity and utility.

The autograph letter should likewise announce the immediate promulgation of the Electoral Law, both as regards the formation of the provincial diets and the definitive constitution of the enlarged Council of the Empire.

The Ministers hope that such an autograph letter would prevent political debates in the Reichsrath, and allow the Government to tranquilly close the Session with the increased confidence of the country."

This statement is in accordance with an earlier report to the effect that the Emperor would anticipate the Reichsrath and himself promulgate a Constitution.

The first plenary sitting of the Council of the Empire will be held on 10th inst.

A revolutionary committee has been discovered at Verona. Its members have been arrested. The *Austrian Gazette* says, "The papers which were seized throw a surprising light on the proceedings of a neighbouring power."

Count Nadassy, the Minister of Justice, who has already twice tendered his resignation, insists upon leaving the Cabinet at the close of the extraordinary session of the Reichsrath. It is thought that his retirement will bring about, if not a complete change, at least essential modifications, in the present Ministry.

Apprehensive of an attack on Venetia, Austria is most actively carrying on the works for the completion of a branch line to connect the Venetian railways with those of Germany. On the 5th the line from Nabresina to Udine was to have been inaugurated. This railway will enable Austria to transport a considerable force to Venetia in a few days. Four batteries have lately been added to the armaments in Verona; and it is asserted that the 7th and 8th Austrian corps d'armée have received orders to join, at the very first summons, the army of Venetia.

It appears that, although tranquillity continues to prevail in Hungary it is less to be attributed to the measures taken by the Government than to the unity with which the national movement is organised throughout the country. The instructions for this course of action have been given by secret chiefs, we are told, and observed by the masses with an admirable discipline. It is therefore believed that unless the Government brings the present crisis to a solution grave complications will result.

### PRUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin states that, in all probability, the Prince Regent of Prussia will pay a visit to Warsaw shortly, to join a great hunting party. Invitations have been sent to all the members of the Prussian Royal family. The journey of the Prince Regent, if it takes place,

will be considered as a sort of return visit for that which the Emperor Alexander paid last year to the Prince Regent at Breslau, but considerable importance will be attached to it if the report prove true that the Emperor of Austria will visit Warsaw at the same time.

### RUSSIA.

The Emperor left the capital on the 22nd ult. on a tour of inspection. He was accompanied by the Minister of War, General Dolgorouki, and other Generals. His Majesty first proceeded to Tver, and thence to Moscow and Toula. The Emperor was to be absent about ten days.

### SPAIN.

A wonderful report comes from Madrid, August 30. It is that "the Emperor of the French, on his return journey from Algeria, will stop at Barcelona, where he wishes to have an interview with Queen Isabella the Second."

The Duke de Tetuan had left the capital to inspect certain fortresses. A camp is to be established at Torregion de Arvoz.

### TURKEY AND THE EAST.

The Sultan has addressed a letter to the Grand Vizier ordering him to return immediately, without visiting Bosnia and Herzegovina, although agitation continually prevails in those provinces.

An émeute has occurred at Tirnova. A more serious one is apprehended at Philippopolis, where the Russian propaganda is very active. Austria is said to have offered to assist the Porte in the event of an outbreak in Bosnia.

It is again asserted that Christians have been massacred at Baalbec, Bekaa, Corfarbaram, and in the villages near Jean d'Acre. Some anxiety is manifested by the Christians in Palestine.

Constantinople is tranquil, but armed Montenegrins arrive there daily.

The following telegram from Constantinople is dated September 3:—"The sixth article of the first protocol, signed on the 3rd of August last, at Paris, expressly stipulates that the six articles composing the protocol shall be textually embodied in a convention. Nevertheless, in the project of this convention, as elaborated at Paris, some phrases were introduced foreign to the protocol of the 3rd of August, and of a nature to excite the susceptibility of the Porte. Although the Convention had, on the representations of Vekif Effendi, been confined purely and simply to the above-mentioned articles, there still remains an allusion to the Hatti-Humayoun of 1856, which the Divan will not admit. Vekif Effendi will, therefore, receive full powers to sign the convention, but with formal instructions not to make use of them should the said allusion not be removed from the original text of the convention."

The relations between Serbia and the Porte are becoming more and more serious. In the first place the Porte is called upon to admit and sanction the hereditary right of the Obrenovich family to the crown of Serbia. Secondly, it is sought to curtail the area which the Turks maintain is included within the limits of the fortress of Belgrade. Thirdly, the Serbian Government insists upon the removal from its territory of all the Mussulman population not inhabiting the fortresses which the Ottoman Government is entitled to hold. Although the Porte has expressed its willingness to concede something on each of these points, its answer has not on the whole been satisfactory to Prince Milosh, and he has sent a written intimation that if the Sultan's Ministers do not at once reply to each of his demands favourably and categorically he intends, so far as it lies in his power, to give effect to them himself.

### SYRIA.

Faad Pacha has been going rigorously to work with the Syrian assassins, as the following official despatch, sent by him to the Kaimakan Pacha on August 20, will show:—

Out of the number of 167 individuals lately arrested on account of having taken part in the late massacres at Damascus, 56 have been found guilty, and were hanged to-day in the streets of the city. The remaining 111 have been shot in the public square of Damascus. Owing to the military measures taken the penalties incurred have been thus publicly inflicted without tranquillity having been anywhere disturbed.

Among those found guilty and condemned to capital punishment there were individuals belonging to the highest families of the country, who were executed without any distinction. As soon as the trial of the remainder of the accused is concluded, and their guilt shall have been proved, they will successively and publicly suffer.

Those who are condemned to hard labour and detention in the fortresses will be embarked at Beyrout and sent to Constantinople.

The former Mucluk and the officers who have been accused are undergoing their trial before the military council constituted for that purpose.

No stable being apprehended in the arrest of those of the principal inhabitants who are implicated in the massacres, they will be arrested to-morrow.

A correspondent at Beyrout says:—"These miserable culprits were only condemned after a long and patient trial, and have richly deserved their fate. The Moslems here are agast. To execute true believers for the murder of mere dogs of Christians is to them what to us the hanging of men for destroying so much vermin would be. They say the world must be coming to an end. But they are cowed, and dare not move hand or foot. There is no doubt, however, that, were it not for the presence of the French force in Syria, Faad Pacha dared not, even if he had the will, have carried out those sentences; or, if he had done so, the whole Moslem population, both at Damascus and Aleppo, would have risen. In Beyrout the presence of the men-of-war will keep them quiet, but in the interior it would have been very different."

In another letter we read:—"The lowest calculation respecting the number of victims at Damascus makes the latter amount to nearly five thousand Christians murdered during that fearful week. Thirteen thousand are still in the Seraglio or Castle, and the Moslem baker, who by order of the Government, since the arrival of Faad Pacha, provides rations of bread for all these poor creatures, made an attempt to poison them all the other day. Seven died from the effects of the poison, and the miscreant who made the attempt, and who is supposed to be the agent of others, is now a prisoner."

The following particulars are found in a letter from Jaffa:—"Alarmed by the news of the occupation of Syria, the Arabs are beginning to assemble on the mountains of Jerusalem and Neapolis, where, it would seem, they are organising the resistance they intend to oppose to the foreigner, in case a landing should be effected at Jaffa. The Christians are consequently most apprehensive of the future, and see no means of safety but in flight. Fifteen of the principal Ottoman inhabitants of Damascus, who fled to this place to avoid being arrested, for their share in the late massacre, omit no opportunity of exciting the fanaticism of the Turks. Last week the Cadi of Deir-el-Kamar arrived here with two large cases full of gold and silver plate, costly female garments, and many other articles stained with the blood of their former owners. He endeavoured to sell part of them far below their value. The authorities were immediately apprised of the fact, but instead of instituting an inquiry, and seizing the plunder, they gave the Cadi a friendly hint that he had better leave, and he accordingly went to Hebron, where he expects to be safe from further pursuit."

### AMERICA.

Walker had set out on another expedition against Nicaragua. The schooner *Clifton*, supposed to be connected with the expedition, had been seized by the British authorities at Belize, to whom the vessel was afterwards surrendered. According to advices from Ruatan to the 9th ult. General Walker had landed at and captured Truxillo with but little resistance.

Honduras had not taken formal possession of the Island of Ruatan, but the British authorities had expressed the intention of abandoning it on the 30th ult. The inhabitants of the island were greatly dissatisfied at the proposed change, and it was believed would declare their independence.

The excitement in Texas in relation to the supposed abolition conspiracies in that State was on the increase. One individual had been hung for giving strychnine to the slaves to poison the wells; three others

accused of abolitionism and exciting negroes to insurrection had met the same fate.

### INDIA.

The Income Tax Act came into operation on the 1st of September, and will cease—such is the prospect held out—on the 31st of August, 1865. The Act is already in full operation, and causes no little discontent.

The proposed amalgamation of the Royal and Indian armies seems now to excite very little interest among the officers of the local force. Some of them persist still in declaring that amalgamation will destroy the empire; "but, on the whole," says the *Bombay Gazette*, "there is not much discontent, the prevalent feeling apparently being that it is better to have the matter settled one way or the other than to remain in disheartening suspense."

The *Bombay Times* says:—"We regret to learn that a famine is impending in the North-West Provinces. The people are declared to be grinding mango stones for food, and bartering their children to save them from starvation. A seasonable fall of rain may yet, we hope, avert a terrible calamity amongst all people, but peculiarly so in India, where, from the want of means of communication, relief is all but impossible. The danger speaks trumpet-tongued to us to push forward our railways, and to cover the country with a network of roads and canals."

Sir Henry Ward died of cholera at Madras on the 2nd ult. The Hon. W. A. Morehead succeeds provisionally to the governorship.

### CHINA.

A telegram from Hong Kong, dated July 17, informs us that "the French have lost all their harness in a vessel wrecked at Amoy, and want to wait for a fresh supply from France. They protested against our going on without them, and they will not be ready until the end of August. They also protested against our having 2000 more men than they, and insisted on this number being left behind. The British force was ready, and on the 26th of June Lord Elgin induced Baron Gros to withdraw these protests. The French force was being hurried up, and the attack was to be made at once."

### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Admiral Keppel's flagship, the *Forte*, with Sir George Grey on board, arrived in Simon's Bay on the 4th of July. Lady Grey accompanied his Excellency as far as Rio, and returned thence to England. The Governor made his public re-entry into Cape Town on the following day (Thursday, July 5), and was greeted by a large assemblage of persons. Prince Alfred had not yet arrived, owing, it was believed, to the *Enryalus* having broken down. Great preparations had been made for his reception.

British Kaffraria is to be constituted a distinct dependency of the Crown, with a Lieutenant-Governor of its own. Colonel Maclean will be the first Lieutenant-Governor.

There was a violent gale in Table Bay on the 2nd of July, and the *Sir Henry Pottinger* and the brig *Sarah Charlotte* drifted ashore and became wrecks.

About one hundred Natal Kaffir-hunters had been massacred in Manakuse's country, Zululand. They had been hunting very successfully for some months past, and had collected a great quantity of ivory. Most of them were in the employ of a Mr. P. Hogg. The cause of the massacre was unknown. In Kaffirland, along the frontier, there was an evident restlessness amongst the natives. The stealing of horses had increased to an alarming extent. This, combined with many rumours flying about among the natives of "wonderful sights" having been seen in Kaffirland, was thought to show the necessity of Government taking every precaution.

The smallpox prevailed largely in the colony, principally among the natives.

### THE FRENCH IN SYRIA.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily News*, writing, on the 22nd ult., from the French camp near Beyrout, says:—

The number of men now here amounts to about 4000. The last arrivals consist of the head-quarters of the 5th and 13th Regiments of the Line, together with a complete park of artillery. Amongst these is a battery of mountain guns, admirably suited for warfare in Syria. They are small enough to be taken easily to pieces, and packed on mules or horses, when the roads are too bad to allow of their being dragged by harnessed animals. These pieces are also rifled, and can carry a very long distance indeed. The magnificent baggage-mules the troops have brought with them, and the way in which every portion of their stores and baggage is fitted so as to be packed at once, excite not a little wonder and admiration from the happy-go-lucky, trust-in-Providence natives of the country. And well they might. I should be very sorry to institute a comparison between the fitting out of this force and that of any English expedition I ever saw, and I have seen not a few in my day. In this French detachment there is a place for everything, and everything is in its place. No bustle, no hurry, no confusion, no wrong, no muddle. Everything seems to come as a matter of course, and to be regulated so that the very sacks of flour and barrels of wine know their own place. The very day the troops were landed the men were as well fed, their rations were as good, and all their little comforts were as well cared for, as if they had been six months in Syria. And this without any very large staff of commissariat or medical officers. But they have a great deal of system and a great deal of order. Nothing is left to chance. There would be infinitely more confusion and general want-to-know-what-we-are-to-do sort of work in England on the occasion of a regiment being sent from Hounslow to Brighton than there had been caused in this force by its arrival, in detachments, in a new country. The management of feeding and providing for the French Army seems to be more like that of our own Navy. Everything appears at all times ready for service, and equal to any emergency; whereas in our Army the commissariat and pay departments appear only to learn their duty by the time a campaign is ended.

The French camp at the pine forest is, naturally enough, the general rendezvous every evening. All go to see these little fellows under their tented d'abri cooking their soup, cleaning their arms, or making the most of their time somehow. The fraternisation between them and the Christian population is naturally very great. Already men, women, and children salute them at all times with "Bon soir, Français"—all the Beyrout million having learnt this much French. Here and there of an evening groups of French soldiers are formed, listening to the history—told in French by some of the better-educated natives—of the horrors which their co-religionists have had to suffer in Lebanon or Damascus. The soldiers appear horrified at these tales.

One thing I cannot praise about the French troops—that is, the fearful burden which they compel the men to carry in marching order. The theory and the practice of the tented d'abri are both excellent, no doubt; but even shelter from an Eastern sun may be purchased too dearly, and this, I think, must certainly be the case when so many men have to fall out completely knocked up, even in the short two-mile march from the shore to their camp. Another fault I have to find with the French troops is their clothing. It is as thick and heavy as if they were going to campaign on the coast of Siberia, instead of on the coast of Syria. Four months hence, when the damp, wet, and windy weather sets in, all their warm clothing will be most invaluable; but it must be, at present, a very great nuisance to the wearer, and must prove a sore temptation to be "lost on purpose" or otherwise made away with—thus leaving the cold weather unprovided for.

I wonder that the French, who take such great and praiseworthy care of the inner man, should not have also some regard for his outward body. In all other matters connected with the expedition the military savoir-faire of the French has been most conspicuous, and strikes one at every turn. On the day after their arrival in Beyrout they had their camp ovens in full play at the commissariat stores, and the bread they turned out was a positive luxury to those who have been condemned to the Syrian abomination which does duty in these parts for the staff of life.

On the road leading to the camp, but close to the town, several large houses have been hired by the French. In one of these live General d'Hautpoul and his Staff, in another the chief of the medical department, and in a third the commissariat and pay officers have their offices. Close to the latter they hired another house; but, being very small, every one wondered for what it could be intended. The next day, however, there was a sentry at the door, and close by the sentry was hung a large box with "Boute-aux-lettres" upon it; thus showing that the French Army does not like to move without having its postal arrangements as complete as possible. In short, the civil departments of the French Army seem to be about as complete at the commencement of a campaign as our commissariat and so forth would be at the end of a war. They begin as they wish to end; we end as we ought to begin.



## NAPLES AND SICILY.

In brief, the news from Italy this week is that Piedmont has resolved on intervention in Naples; that King Ferdinand has declared that he will avoid bloodshed as much as possible; that he has resigned all hope of retaining his throne; and that Garibaldi has announced his intention of entering Naples "on the 8th" (to-day), to assume, in the name of Victor Emmanuel, the Dictatorship of the Two Sicilies, although at the time this announcement was made an army lay in his path to the city. The Annexationist Committee in Naples, we learn, have been "making preparations for the reception of the Dictator. The city will be illuminated for three nights." Meantime, the Royal troops were being concentrated on Naples, where they had rows with the people occasionally. Placards having been posted up bearing the words, "Long live Victor Emmanuel!" several soldiers pulled them down. This irritated the lazzaroni, and a conflict ensued. But, according to some accounts, the King had pledged his word to the foreign representatives and the National Guard that there should be no fighting in the city, and accordingly he had posted his soldiers at Gaeta and Salerno. The letters from Naples generally paint striking pictures of the disorganisation at Naples. The appeals of the Count to foreign diplomats—the proposal to make Naples neutral—and the understanding that the National Guard are to keep order and not attack the King's troops, all indicate the complications of the situation. The Government itself is in a chronic state of dissolution, and nobody suspects either navy or army of loyalty to the King. Royal troops fraternise with the insurgents; the province of Terra di Lavoro has risen in insurrection; insurrection has broken out at Sala; and bands of insurgents were, on the 2nd inst., marching on Campobasso. What the King intended to do, we hear, was to try the issue of arms, and then retire to Gaeta. General Viglia has been appointed Commander of the Army of Naples, and General Desaneto Commander of the National Guard.

Garibaldi's announcement that he would be in Naples on the 8th was explained by the assumption that he would accept the neutralisation of the capital, and go thither without his troops to secure the dictatorship, which the threatened intervention of Count Cavour might jeopardise if delayed. But our latest news of the Liberator is that he was at Palmi, prosecuting a march on Salerno, supported on the right wing by General Cosenz. Altogether, our information is not clear, as usual; but this seems certain, the King of Naples is as good as de-throned. He has been counselled by Austria, however, to remain to the last moment, it seems. What complications may arise from Sardinian interposition is yet to be seen. There are several Sardinian vessels laden with troops in the roadstead at Naples, and we may hear of their disembarkation at any moment.

The *Turin Espresso* reports the last military measures taken by the Piedmontese Government to be as follows:—"It appears decided that a corps-d'armée of three divisions will assemble at Novi, under the orders of General Cialdini, which will be held in readiness to proceed to Genoa for embarkation. Another corps will advance to Catolica, under the orders of General La Marmora. All the other troops have received orders to be in readiness to march. A large force will be sent to watch the positions on the Mincio."

It is announced that Baron Brenier has obtained from the Neapolitans all the satisfaction that he demanded, but it is not stated in what that satisfaction consists. The Neapolitan Government, by way of compliance with the Marquis de Villamarina's demands for satisfaction for the attack upon the bersaglieri by some of the King's riflemen, has brought the guilty parties to a court-martial and paid a sum of 20,000*fr.*, which the Marquis de Villamarina has distributed among the families of the five soldiers who were killed in the tumult.

The following letter was sent a few days ago by the Count of Syracuse, uncle to the King of Naples, to his nephew, advising him to relieve his subjects from their allegiance—in effect, to abdicate:—

Sire,—If one day my voice was raised to avert the dangers impending over our house, and was not listened to, let my prediction of greater misfortunes now find entrance to your heart, and let it not be repelled by the influence of improvident and disastrous counsel.

The altered condition of Italy and the feeling of national unity which has grown to a gigantic stature during the few months that have elapsed since the fall of Palermo have deprived your Majesty's Government of that power by which States must be ruled, and have rendered the alliance with Piedmont impossible. The populations of Upper Italy, horrified at the news of the slaughter in Sicily, rejected by their decisions the Ambassadors of Naples; and we were grievously abandoned to the fate of arms alone, deprived of alliances, and exposed to the resentment of the multitudes, who from every part of Italy have risen in answer to the cry of extermination uttered against our house, now made the object of universal reprobation. And, in the meantime, civil war, which is already invading the provinces of the continent, will drag down with it the dynasty in this final ruin, which the iniquitous arts of perverse counsellors have long prepared for the descendants of the Bourbon Charles III. The blood of citizens, uselessly shed, will yet inundate the thousand cities of the realm; and you yourself, once the hope and love of the people, will be regarded with horror as the sole cause of a fratricidal war.

Sire, do save, while there is yet time—save our house from the curses of all Italy! Follow the noble example of our Royal cousin of Parma, who, on the breaking out of civil war, released his subjects from their allegiance, and made them the arbiters of their own destiny. Europe and your people will take account of the sublime sacrifice; and you will be able, Sire, confidently to lift up your face towards God, who will reward that magnanimous act of your Majesty. Your heart, thus tempered afresh by affliction, will open to the noble aspirations of patriotism, and you will bless the day when you generously sacrificed yourself for the greatness of Italy.

I fulfil, Sire, by these words, the sacred duty which my experience imposes upon me, and I beseech God that I may be able to enlighten you, and to render you deserving of His blessing.

Your Majesty's most affectionate uncle,  
Naples, August 21. LEOPOLD, Count of Syracuse.

In Sicily discontent and agitation against the Provisional Government are on the increase; the pro-Dictator is without influence or authority, and the Mazzinians boldly throw off the mask. It is announced that, to put an end of this state of things, the Court of Turin has sent a deputy, M. Bottero, to Palermo, charged to intimate an order to the Government of Sicily to assemble the committees as soon as possible, and to allow universal suffrage to declare itself on the question of annexation.

Detailed accounts show that the capture of Reggio was achieved in masterly style, the Garibaldian army attacking the town on different sides at once, so that the Neapolitan troops had their retreat cut off in all directions, and the division which fled from Bixio found itself rushing into the arms of Garibaldi, who was entering at the opposite end of the town. Meanwhile the first cannon-shots had been the signal for a general crossing from the Faro Point. Cosenz had got everything ready, and ninety boats full of men made a rush for the opposite coast, escaping the notice of the only Neapolitan steamer at the entrance of the straits, the attack on Reggio having called off the rest. "Both the steamers from Reggio and the one from above made a race to overtake the boats; but all they could do was to send shots on to the beach, and shatter the empty boats, while the troops they contained took a position on the heights." It was indeed quick work, such as the Royal war-steamers of Naples are not accustomed to see. Whole bodies of volunteers who were on Sicilian ground when the attack on Reggio commenced were in "before the death," and greatly assisted the triumphant work by calling off the war-steamers from the attacked town, which might otherwise have considerably assisted the defence. "The town was clear in less than two hours from the time the first fire began." The fort alone remained. It answered with grape and round shot till the rifles of Missouri's corps from the opposite height drove the Neapolitans from their guns, and the death of their Commander caused the appearance of the white flag.

This signal piece of success at once gave eight fieldpieces, six 32-pounders, eighteen position-guns, and 500 stand of arms, besides a quantity of coal, ammunition, and provisions, to the invading force. But it did more—it incapacitated the whole of the Neapolitan line of defence in the rear. A succession of forts from Reggio to Scylla, mounting on the average from fifteen to twenty guns, are only strong towards the sea, and almost wholly overlook the attack from land. The first of these forts, then, taken, the rest fell one after another with hardly an effort,

and the result is that the whole Calabrese side of the Straits fell into Garibaldi's hands. He thus commands each side of the Straits, and has an unassailable communication with Sicily as a basis of his Neapolitan invasion.

The capture of General Briganti's division, from the skill with which it was achieved, and the use to which it was immediately turned, will, besides adding immensely to his military reputation, attach extraordinary popularity to the name of Garibaldi wherever the members of the captured and dispersed corps may be scattered. Surrounded before he perceived it, General Briganti "opened out with his four guns, as well as with musketry. No answer from our side: Garibaldi had expressly forbidden it. Defeat was not enough; the objects was surrender. The Neapolitans could indulge in no illusions; they were surrounded on all sides, and had the sea behind them." They were invited to surrender; but the Neapolitan officers expected reinforcements, and hesitated:—

At four p.m. nothing had been decided. Garibaldi impatiently commands the various corps to advance slowly and steadily, and thus to close the Neapolitans in a circle, but on no account to fire a single shot, and in the event of one being fired by the Neapolitans to charge at once with the bayonet. This general movement was commenced by Garibaldi's son, who had the command of the riflemen. When the Royal troops beheld the Garibaldians advancing they took to flight, without their arms, in the direction of Forts Alta Fiumana and Torre Cavallo. It had entered into Garibaldi's calculations that the Royalists would probably attempt to make off in that direction, and he had, accordingly, dispatched several companies to close the passage; and no sooner did these companies perceive the Royal soldiers making their appearance on the road and in the fields than they began to fire on them, without observing that they carried no arms. Finding their retreat thus cut off, the Neapolitan renegades returned to the camp in great confusion. Garibaldi sent orders to the companies by whom they had been intercepted to cease firing, and at the same time commanded the whole army to continue its advancing movement. At half-past four the Garibaldians were in the heart of the Royalist camp, and found the troops completely panic-stricken. The soldiers had thrown on the ground their arms and baggage, the cannon were abandoned, the officers stood with their swords in their scabbards. On one side were gathered together all the soldiers. Garibaldi advanced amongst them. A circle was formed round him, and silence was enjoined. He spoke in a loud voice in the following terms:—"Soldiers! you as well as my companions, are the sons of Italy. Remember this. You are at liberty. Whoever wishes to remain with us may address himself to General Cosenz, your countryman, who is charged to enlist you. Whoever wishes to go home, is at liberty to do so." After these words all the Royal soldiers began shouting, "Viva Garibaldi! Viva l'Italia!" Then they rushed forward and kissed Garibaldi's hands, arms, and feet. They thronged round him as if they would have smothered and stifled him. Those who could not kiss his hand stretched out their hands to touch, if possible, his person; and then eight or ten soldiers flung themselves on the hand that had touched him and covered it with kisses. They were absolutely delirious with delight.

## COUNT PERSIGNY ON THE ROMAN QUESTION.

COUNT PERSIGNY delivered the following speech at the laying of the first stone of a church at Roanne:—

M. le Curé and Gentlemen,—I thank you for the flattering manner in which you have been pleased to allude to me, and, above all, for the honour you have done me in asking me to lay the first stone of the church so impatiently expected by the piety of the faithful in this town. In bestowing that honour upon a man whom his native country only receives with so much élat because it looks upon him as the representative of the Emperor, you evidently entertained the idea that the Government was the natural protector of religion and its ministers, and you were perfectly right. Such is the devotedness of the Emperor for the Church that he is above that immense injustice which has lately agitated Catholicity and astonished the world. Allow me to say a few words on the subject. I will not remind you that it was the Emperor who re-established the Pope at Rome, and who maintains him there with the sword of France. I proceed at once to the Italian war. At that period the States of the Church were occupied partly by Austria, partly by France, to secure the existence of the Papal dominion. The two corps-d'armée in the Papal States were instructed, seeing what was going on in Northern Italy, to maintain a strict neutrality, and await the progress of events with grounded arms. Now, how was that duty carried out by both parties? Whilst France faithfully executed her mission, by keeping that part of the Italian property which she had to protect, and still protects to this day, Austria, in order to turn to account against us the forces which she had in the Legations, abandoned that part of the Pontifical territory committed to her care; and in consequence of this desertion on the part of Austria the Pope lost the Romagna. But that abandonment on the part of the Pontifical territory did not prove fortunate for Austria, for soon afterwards she was defeated at Solferino, and compelled to make peace. Now, gentlemen, the basis of the peace, a basis enforced by the nature of circumstances, by the state of the public mind, and by the attitude of the whole of Europe, was this, that henceforth all intervention in Italy was interdicted to France as well as Austria. So that Romagna having been abandoned by Austria, and the Pope being unable to reconquer it with the aid of French, Austrian, or any other foreign forces, that province was inevitably lost to the Pope. It was at that time and in the midst of those difficult circumstances that the Emperor, in his high wisdom, in his devotedness, equally absolute and enlightened for the Holy Father, showed himself disposed to make that famous proposal which has given rise to so much clamour and injustice. Now, what was that proposal, gentlemen? It was simply the safety of the temporal power of the Pope; it was a combination at once the most simple, the most skilful, and the best adapted to the object which it was intended to realise for the independence and dignity of the Holy See. You will judge of it. The Emperor, seeing that in consequence of the irretrievable fault of Austria, the Romagna was irrevocably lost to the Pope, wished at least that if that province was united to Piedmont it should be governed in the Pope's name, in order to preserve, and cause to be respected as much as possible, the right of the Holy See. But that is not all. Whilst in making this proposal the Emperor obeyed the inexorable dictates of necessity, he derived from it an enormous advantage for the Pope, as in exchange for the sacrifice he offered to guarantee himself, or to obtain the guarantee of Europe, or at all events of all the Catholic States, the integrity of the present dominions of the Church, and thus secured for ever the independence and security of the Pope. That those wise, noble, and generous proposals should have been distorted for some little time by ignorance, error, or the hatred of parties concealed beneath the cloak of religion, is by no means surprising; but what I can tell you, gentlemen, is that in the eyes of all politicians of any worth in Europe these proposals have been looked upon as the most striking proof of the devotedness of the Emperor for the Holy Father; that all the religious enemies of the Papacy rejoiced at their rejection; and, lastly, that had they been adopted, at the present moment Italy would be at peace, and the Court of Rome free from all its dangers. Ah! gentlemen, whilst I am about to lay the first stone of the Church of Our Lady of Victories, whose name is such a good augury, pray the Almighty to protect the Holy Father, to preserve him from the dangers that beset him, the most to be dreaded of which are not the attacks of his armed enemies, for the sword of the Eldest Son of the Church, despising his calumniators, continues to protect the august person of the Pontiff, and the venerated throne of the Holy See.

THE USE AND ABUSE OF TOBACCO.—On this subject a very important letter from Sir B. Brodie appears in the *Times*. After stating that the direct application of the empyreumatic oil of tobacco will destroy animal life with great rapidity, the writer proceeds to say that he is not prepared to subscribe to the opinion of those who hold that, under all circumstances, and to however moderate an extent it be practised, the smoking of tobacco is prejudicial. To the soldier who has passed the night in the trenches before a beleaguered town, with only a distant prospect of breakfast when the morning has arrived; to the sailor, contending with the elements of a storm; to the labourer, after a hard day's work; to the traveller in an uncultivated region, with an insufficient supply of food, the use of a cigar or a tobacco-pipe may be not only a grateful indulgence, but really beneficial. But the occasional use of it under such circumstances is a very different matter from the habit of constant smoking which prevails in certain classes of society at the present day. Occasionally there is a general nervous excitability, which, though very much less in degree, partakes of the nature of the delirium tremens of drunkards. An eminent surgeon, who has a great experience in ophthalmic diseases, believes that, in some instances, he has been able to trace blindness from amourosis to excess in tobacco-smoking. But the ill effects of tobacco are not confined to the nervous system. In many instances there is a loss of the healthy appetite for food, the imperfect state of the digestion being soon rendered manifest by the loss of flesh and the sallow countenance. The foregoing observations relate to the habit of smoking as it exists among us at the present time. But a still graver question remains to be considered. What will be the result if this habit be continued by future generations? We may take warning from the fate of the Red Indians of America. An American physician gives the following explanation of the gradual extinction of this remarkable people:—"One generation of them became addicted to the use of the firewater. They have a degenerate and comparatively imbecile progeny who indulge in the same vicious habit with their parents. Their progeny is still more degenerate, and after a very few generations the race ceases altogether."

## THE HOLY PLAYS IN BAVARIA.

In 1633 the inhabitants of Oberammergau vowed, on their deliverance from a plague which ravaged the whole of the district, but fell with especial violence on their village, to represent every ten years for ever the last scenes of the life of the Saviour. At that time such representations were not uncommon. The first representation took place in the following year, 1634. The interval originally fixed has been rigidly adhered to, with but one exception, and since 1680 the representations have taken place regularly every ten years. The last took place a few days ago.

Oberammergau, as its name implies, is the upper one of two villages which lie in the plain or meadow of the Ammer, inclosed between some of the hills in the lower northern part of the Tyrolean Alps, fifty or sixty miles south-west of Munich. It contains about 1200 inhabitants, living in some two hundred houses; and, with the exception of the Parson and the Curate, and the upper and under schoolmaster, there is probably not a single resident who is above the grade of a simple artificer. In this resides one of the chief marvels of this marvellous performance, which is, in pursuance of the original vow, confined, not to the inhabitants only, but to the absolute natives of the village. Even Unterammergauers are prohibited from sharing the labours or the honours of that which was vowed by Oberammergau only.

The theatre in which the performances now take place—formerly they were held in the churchyard—is erected in the meadows just outside the village. It is a temporary building, formed of rough deal planks. The audience part is an inclosure of about 100 feet wide by 140 long, sloping gradually upwards from the stage. It is open to the sky, except at the back, where it is partly covered by a raised gallery for reserved seats, and is capable of accommodating, in all, between 4000 and 5000 persons. The stage is very capacious. First, an ample proscenium, about eighty feet wide by thirty in depth; then a large centre hall, with two wings pierced by arches, leading into a spacious street or courtyard on each side. Between the hall and the arch, on each hand, is a balcony, ten or twelve feet from the ground, to hold eight or nine persons. At the back are extensive dressing-rooms, and stores for the very numerous dresses and other articles used in the play. The front of the hall and side screens is decorated in a plain style with arches, columns, pediments, &c., and the drop-curtain represents the perspective of a street not unlike Fleet-street, looking to Temple Bar. The whole of this was designed and executed by the village carpenter.

The text of the drama is the production of a priest, or rather, probably, of successive priests, of the parish. In regard to this considerable mystery is preserved both as to its authorship and its contents. The songs of the chorus are printed and sold as a programme, but the parts of the solo-performers are not to be obtained. Of course, a large portion consists of the actual words of the Gospels, but at least an equally large portion is invented. The performance embraces the entire Sacred History, from the entry of Christ into Jerusalem to His appearance to Mary Magdalen in the garden after His resurrection, and every step in the narrative is preceded and illustrated by a representation of the scene or scenes in the earlier history which typified, or are supposed to have typified, it. These are not, like the scenes they typify, accompanied by either action or dialogue. They are, in fact, tableaux, silent and rigid, and so far similar to poses plastiques. They take place in the central hall, and during the three or four minutes of their exposure the chorus, drawn up in line on the proscenium, sing verses explaining and enforcing the resemblance intended. Some of these were quite new to me, and most happily chosen. Thus, before the Last Supper, appeared successively two tableaux:—1. The manna descending on the host of the Israelites. 2. The two spies bearing into the camp the huge bunch of the grapes of Eshcol. The agony in the garden and the betrayal of Christ were, in like manner, ushered in by—1. Adam gazing his bread by the sweat of his brow. 2. Job stabbing Amasa under the rocks of Gibeon, while in the act of kissing him; and, 3, by Samson betrayed by his wife into the hands of the Philistines. The condemnation of the Saviour by Caiaphas on the evidence of the false witnesses was preceded by the similar condemnation of Naboth at the command of Jezebel; the ultimate sentence to crucifixion, by the release of Joseph from durance, and his exaltation as Governor over Egypt, and so on. There were, in all, twenty-five of these tableaux, some of them containing more than 150 figures, and they appeared to afford great satisfaction to the spectators.

These tableaux preceded the scenes in the sacred drama itself typified by them. "Of those scenes," says a correspondent of the *Times* from whom we take the account, "there were in all seventeen. I shall enumerate only the most remarkable, though it was difficult to distinguish where all were so truthful and so forcible:—1. The Triumphal Entry of Christ into Jerusalem; the children and people shouting 'Hosanna!' and strewing clothes and branches. This introduced the Saviour and the Apostles, and formed in itself an admirable introduction to the whole. There were certainly not less than 200 persons in the crowd, including seventy or eighty children. 2. The long and animated debates in the Sanhedrim, including the furious evidence of the expelled money-changers, and later the interview with Judas, when the contract was ratified between him and the priests by the payment of the thirty pieces of silver. Nothing could be more characteristic, real, and unaffected than these. 3. The Last Supper and the washing of the Apostles' feet. Here the table was arranged on the model of the well-known picture of Leonardo da Vinci. 4. All the scenes in which Christ was brought successively before Annas, Caiaphas, Pilate, and Herod. The 'Ecce Homo' (copied, it struck me, from Vandyck), the Scourging, &c. In some of these as many as 250 persons were at once on the scene—inferiured mobs of priests, money-changers, Roman soldiers, &c.; and, violent as were the passions personified, there was not the least approach to rant, nor the slightest transgression into irreverence or improbability. In the course of these scenes a striking occurrence was the contrast of Barabbas—a brutal and squalid figure—with the noble form and countenance of the Sacred Sufferer—the latter formed more after the model of those of Albert Durer than of any other painter, at least such was my impression. Both Pilate and Herod were admirably represented, but especially the former. 5. The whole long procession, at the slowest pace, from Pilate's house to Golgotha, our Lord and the thieves carrying their huge crosses; His interview with His mother and the other women of Jerusalem. This contained the only legendary or traditional incident in the whole performance, to which, therefore, the most rigid Protestant, as such, could not object—the wiping of Christ's face by St. Veronica; but there was no attempt to show the miraculous impression of the sacred countenance on the handkerchief, which forms the point of the legend; and the action was in itself a most natural and becoming one. 6. Of the last dreadful scene—the uprising of the three crosses with their living burdens, and all the cruel incidents of that most cruel and lingering death, I know not how to speak. I only know that irreverence or incongruity was a feeling which never once entered my mind. It certainly was not perceptible on any of the faces within my reach, and the long-drawn sob or sigh which escaped from the whole mass of spectators, as from one man, when the sacred corpse was at last carried out of view was one of the most genuine and remarkable tributes to the reality of the whole representation that can be imagined. The fierce blaze of the afternoon sun, in the full heat of which the two last scenes took place, gave additional vividness to the representation of sufferings which derived half their torture from the fever and thirst by which they were accompanied. 7. Whether it was that the subsequent scenes were really less forcibly represented or not I do not know; but certainly they did not equal what had preceded them. More artifice was necessary in the management of the tomb, &c., and of the supernatural incidents of the Resurrection. There was an unnecessarily long scene between the priests and Pilate, and the illustrative tableaux seemed neither so good nor so appropriate as before. Perhaps the truth is that after so tremendous a dénouement even that termination must have the effect of an anticlimax. At any rate, one was now hot and exhausted, and the termination of the whole at a few minutes before four was felt by every one as a relief. The performance began at eight, and thus lasted nearly eight hours, without any interval for refreshment."





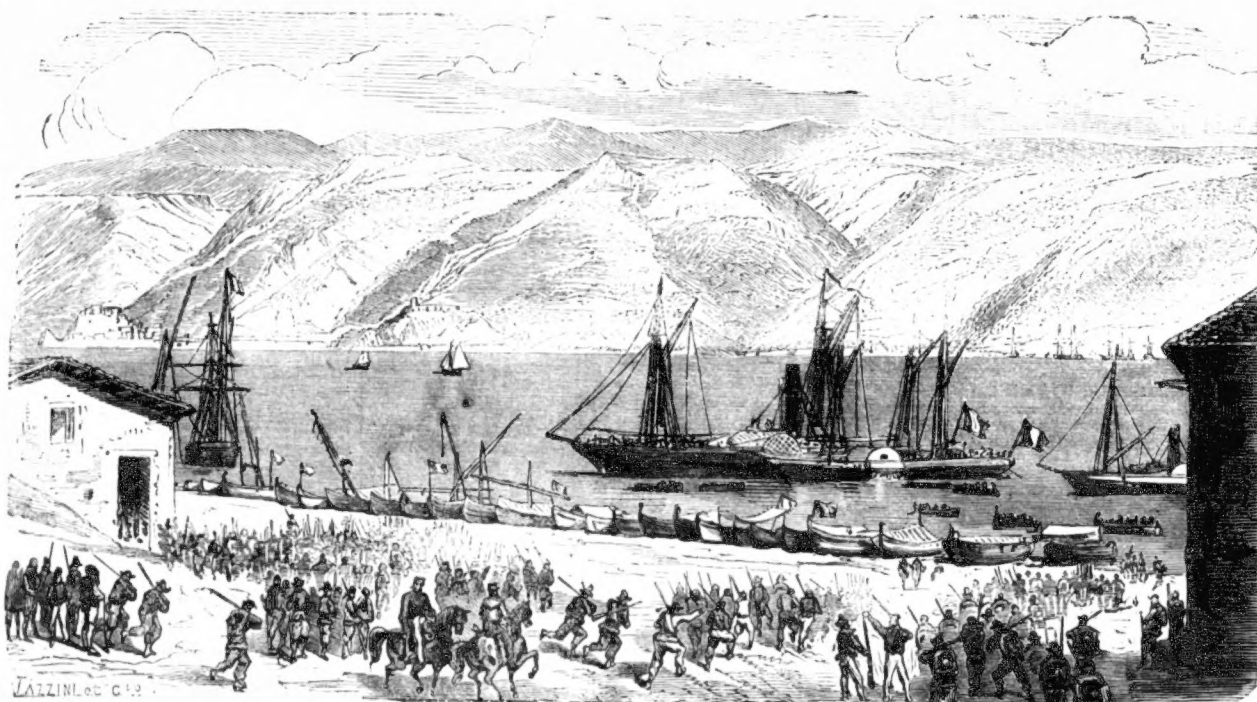
GARIBALDI'S ATTACK ON CALABRIA.—THE SICILIAN FLOTILLA LEAVING THE FARO, MESSINA.

## GARIBALDI'S ATTACK ON CALABRIA.

We had occasion last week to accompany the Views of the preparations at the Faro with some account of the operations which had been organised by General Garibaldi in order to effect a landing on the Calabrian coast; and the success with which his extraordinary ruse has been attended has already become certain by the continued progress of the liberators and the retirement of the Neapolitan troops.

The stratagem by which the General threw a body of men upon the coast on the night when the first flotilla left the Faro was worthy of the promptitude and energy by which he overcomes difficulties apparently insurmountable. Not only did the landing of this forlorn hope, accomplished, as we have since learned, with consummate address, draw off the attention of the enemy, but their immediately taking up a position among the mountains served to enlist the sympathies of the people, who swelled their ranks by a large number of recruits, and established a reserve force to await the arrival of the chief.

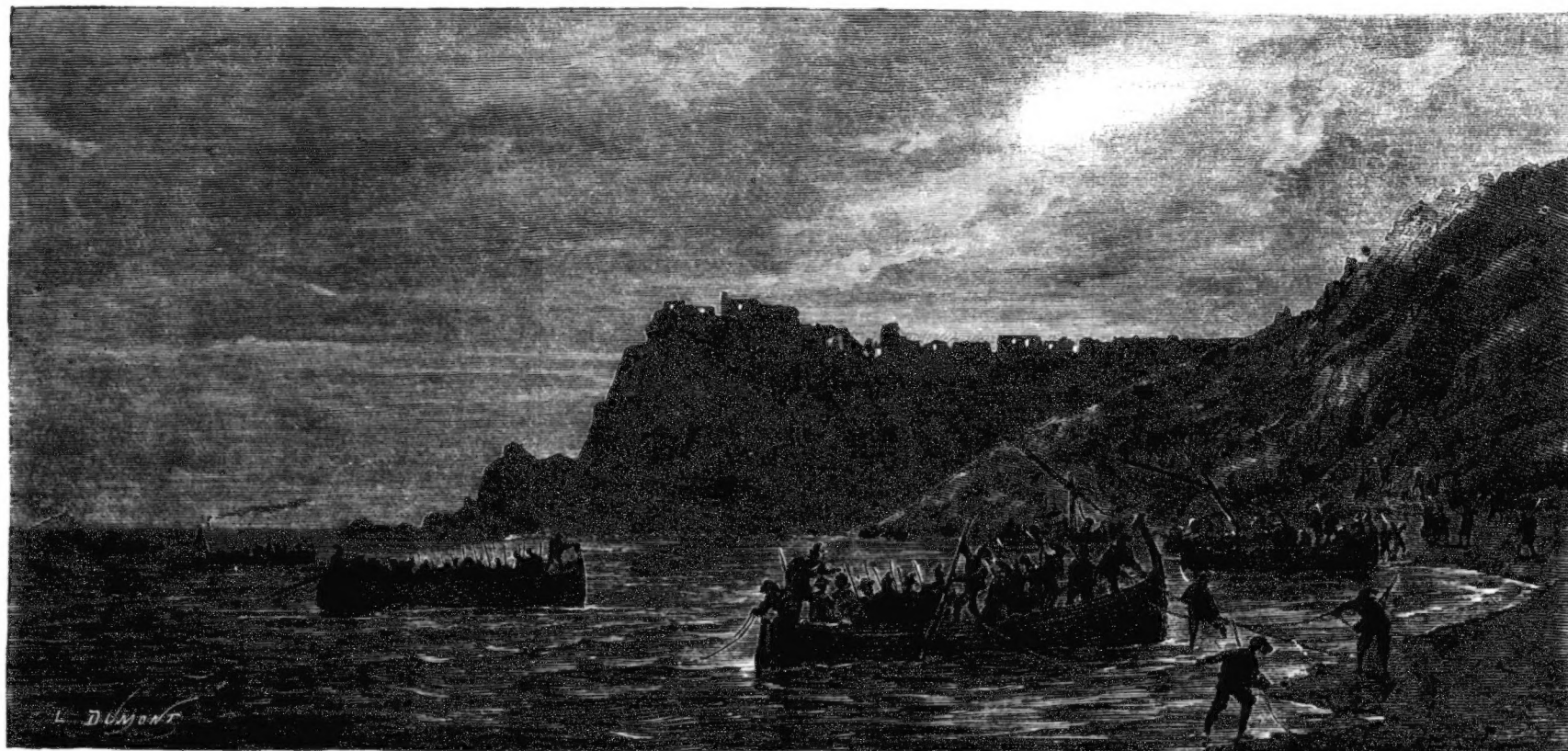
It was an anxious night at



PREPARATIONS FOR THE DEPARTURE OF A SECOND FLOTILLA.

Messina when the thirty-two boats containing the first division of the invaders were about to be towed across. But three boats remained behind of that detachment, and it was well that the larger body did not wait for them to complete their preparations; as it was, the return of the thirty-two with the good news that they had landed their men was scarcely expected, news which must have been received joyfully, after the interval of profound silence and anxious suspense which elapsed from their departure. The flash and report of a gun, with some scattered musket-shots, had filled the spectators with alarm for the brave fellows who had gone over, and the sound of the returning oars was a signal for a general rush to the beach to learn the news. The gun had been fired from the fort only after the men had landed unobserved, but the alarm had been given, and the three boats in which there had been some delay were compelled to put back without attempting to show themselves.

All that night and during the morning of the next day some news of the devoted band was hoped for, and the movements on the other side



DEBARKATION OF TROOPS ON THE COAST OF CALABRIA.—(FROM SKETCHES BY DURAND BRAGER.)



were watched with jealous emotion, especially as some casual firing was observed. At noon, however, the report arrived that the men had made good their retreat to the mountains, and it was determined to fix the attention of the Neapolitans on the sea; for which purpose repeated feints were made of an attack on the forts, which caused a very large waste of powder and shot on the part of the enemy.

We this week present our readers with three Scenes from the able pencil of M. Durand Brager which represent the preparations for embarking from the Faro, and the departure and disembarkation of the first flotilla.

#### PRINCE NICHOLAS PETROVITCH.

SINCE the assassination of the Prince of Montenegro at Perezagno several applicants have appeared to claim the inheritance, which, as he left only a daughter, was likely to produce great confusion amongst contending aspirants. The principal of these were the old Prince Petrovitch Nigor, who was in Syria, and another member of the family who has arrived from Trieste.

These claims were set aside, however, by the Senate and the Montenegrin people, who assembled at Cetigne and proclaimed Nicholas Petrovitch, the son of Mirco Petrovitch, as Vladika of Montenegro.

This youthful successor of Daniel V. was born at Niegosh, on the 6th of December, 1841, but, from having lived for some years in Trieste, Venice, and Paris, he is acquainted with the German, French, and Italian languages; while his education has been such as to give him considerable influence in the knowledge of political matters. For the last four years he has been a student in the Lyceum; and, indeed, only quitted France in the April of this year, having won the esteem and regard both of his tutors and fellow-pupils.

In appearance, the Prince is tall and commanding, while his striking features are handsome and expressive; his vigorous health giving them a fresh and youthful aspect.

It is to be hoped that both the education which he has received, and the benevolence which he is said to have displayed, may not be without effect in the region he is called upon to govern.

Our Engraving is taken from a photograph by M. Conte, one of his fellow-students.

#### THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE PRINCE IMPERIAL AT THE CAMP AT CHALONS.

THE camp at Châlons has recently been the scene of a large amount of enthusiasm, since the Emperor, accompanied by the infant Prince, and surrounded by a brilliant Staff, presented himself at the Imperial quarters for the purpose of holding a review of the troops. The Prince Imperial must have been an object of considerable attraction, as he appeared on his little horse, attended by his querry; and it may readily be imagined that his presence added to the excitement which the occasion was calculated to call forth. Our Engraving represents the Emperor surrounded by his staff, and attended by his Imperial Highness, the hope of the French nation. The occasion was intended, as it were, to inaugurate the admission of the public to the camp, since their presence there received a public recognition on the part of the

Emperor. The crowds of people who had assembled to witness the spectacle were made happy by a fine day, and religious service was celebrated in the little chapel, the "Domine salvum fac Imperatorum" and the "Te Deum" being executed by a chorus of soldiers, accompanied by the bands. After the service the Emperor, attended by his Excellency the Marshal Count Randon, inspected the troops, who were congregated round the altar, under the command of Marshal the Duc de Magenta.

embrasures for 68-pounders and three elevated circular bastions rising over all, upon which it is proposed to mount 10-inch or Armstrong guns, as the case may be. The circular bastions have a very extensive range. From the eastern one the line of beach up to Cumberland Fort will be within its fire, while the one in the centre of the fort, as well as that at the western end, commands the beach as far as Southsea Castle. The three guns in the circular bastions will have a circular sweep of 320 degrees, and will not only defend the entrance of the fairway into

#### COMMENCEMENT OF THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.

JUST now, when it is doubtful whether the defences of London or our chief naval arsenals are commanding most attention, it is interesting to know what is actually doing at Portsmouth in the way of fortifications. It will be in the recollection of many of our readers that while describing in a former number of this Journal the works at Hilsa, on the northern portion of the Isle of Portsea, we strongly advocated the necessity of taking advantage of Portsdown-hill, and throwing up a chain of forts to command the extensive line of bastions below that eminence, and also to protect the ships in the harbour, the dockyard, and at the same time to prevent this elevated plateau falling into the hands of an active enemy. Within the last few days the tents of the engineers have been pitched on Portsdown, and men are engaged stumping out the areas for the proposed redoubts. From what we can gather from a rapid scramble over the scene of operations it is intended to construct five forts upon the ridge of the hill, which is from five to six miles long, and overlooks the northern defences of the Isle of Portsea, and commands Portsmouth harbour and its dockyard. The areas stumped out indicate that a fort will be constructed in the locality of "The Fir Clump," another at Nelson's monument, one at the "Mill," one at or near Wallington, and one at Belmont. The forts will be near enough to support each other, and will, when armed, render Portsdown-hill a strong position. The five redoubts above mentioned are, however, only a portion of the defensive scheme intended for the defence of Portsmouth. To the westward, on the Gosport side, the most western fort on the hill will be near enough to cross the fire of a similar one at Blackhouse, which will be in connection with one at or near Roome, and this last with one at Lee Farm, and so bring the chain of forts down to the neighbourhood of the new defences in the locality of Stoke, and thus entirely surround the harbour and dockyard on the northern and western faces. This rapid sketch of the proposed works in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth would be very incomplete without noticing the sea defences on the southern extremity of the Island of Portsea. But before doing so it should be mentioned that the littoral boundary in this locality has for many years been comparatively neglected, to the great loss of the land proprietors, as well as the destruction of two old forts, one at Lumps and the other at Eastney. It is now intended to raise two new batteries at these places; indeed, the former is nearly finished, and the latter will be commenced in a few weeks. The new fort at Lumps will mount seventeen heavy guns, having fourteen



PRINCE NICHOLAS PETROVITCH, THE NEW VLADIKA OF MONTENEGRO.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY M. CONTE.)



THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE PRINCE IMPERIAL AT THE CAMP OF CHALONS.



Spithead, but can be turned about to bear almost upon the land side of the fort. There is accommodation for forty men and officers, and the fort is surrounded by a deep and wide moat, in which there will be at low-water spring tides seven feet. At Lumps the sea front does not form the sea boundary without a ditch intervening; and it has been surmised, notwithstanding the seawall raised for its protection, that extraordinary gales may seriously affect it; and Fort Monckton, on the Gosport shore, has been instanced as a case in point where the natural beach is the boundary. However, upon this subject it is not our intention to enter at present, and we conclude our brief summary of this important addition to the sea defences of Portsmouth with the pleasing task of praising the admirable manner in which the earthworks, the masonry, and the men's quarters are constructed.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

### THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

THE address delivered in Queen Victoria's name at the close of the Session does not seem to have given much satisfaction to the Paris journals, several of which speak of it in rather harsh terms. The part which appears to have given most offence is that relating to Savoy and the independence of Switzerland, so intimately connected with the annexation of that province. The *Siecle* expresses itself in these terms:—

With regard to Savoy, the English Ministry has not been very courteous. To recall, with so much solemnity, the treaties of 1815, and to present the situation as analogous to the one of that year, seems to us a piece of irony. Thank Heaven, we are no longer at the period of our reverses! The enthusiasm which the annexation has excited in Savoy and the county of Nice is a somewhat peremptory reply to the statesmen of Great Britain. France, being substituted for Sardinia, has not the intention to change anything whatever in the position created for Switzerland by the treaties which are now invoked. It is time to put an end to these recriminations, to which the language placed in the mouth of Queen Victoria will give fresh aliment.

The *Union* uses the following language:—

Lord Palmerston had previously given us very strong proofs of his bad feeling towards us, but we never remember his making use of such haughty expressions as those which he has now caused the Queen to employ. Another remark which our readers will assuredly have made is, that the English speech is silent—absolutely mute—on the victory which has placed the peninsula of Chee-Foo in the possession of the French troops. This is not very obliging on the part of our ally.

The *Patrie*, without dwelling particularly on the language of the speech, attacks Lord Palmerston for his disapprobation of the Suez Canal project, and makes use of the following observations:—

Lord Palmerston, without even seeking to renovate his opposition by new arguments, declared, as is usual with him, that the undertaking was impracticable. If the Suez Canal is materially impossible, "those who fear to see their interests affected by its execution would not have to trouble themselves about it." This reply, which was given in 1855 by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to a despatch of Lord Clarendon, has lost nothing of its justness and suitability. If the Suez Canal is only a chimera, a dream, and a Utopian scheme, why represent it as being of a nature to separate Egypt from Turkey, and to attack the integrity of the Ottoman Empire? Why follow up such a warm hatred against a project which is pronounced beforehand as being impossible to be realised, and periodically occupy the attention of the English Parliament with it? It is because it is a part of the policy of Lord Palmerston to mislead public opinion, and to propagate a belief in which he does not take part. His Lordship does not lose the opportunity of adding that the undertaking of the Suez Maritime Canal is only a bubble, and that it cannot fail to be fatal to all the capital engaged in it. But since the English have kept themselves aloof from this affair, whence proceeds this tender solicitude for the financial interests of foreigners?

It may here be observed to our contemporary that Lord Palmerston does not go out of his way to speak harshly of the Suez Canal affair, but merely replies in his place in Parliament to the questions which are put to him by various members. When so referred to he is bound to answer, and when so answering cannot well refrain from repeating the opinion which he has already given on the whole scheme. All that Lord Palmerston does is to assign his reasons for not supporting M. de Lesseps' views. The *Patrie*, however, attributes to his Lordship the following reasons for the language which he has used:—

Once that the Suez Canal was under the protection of international law, Egypt, having become for all nations the centre of the most important interests, would escape falling, whether at present or hereafter, under the domination of England. This last-named Power could not attempt against her anything resembling the dethroning of Indian Princes, the coup-d'etat on Gibraltar, or the usurpation of Persia. That is why Lord Palmerston opposes the cutting of the Suez Canal, throwing doubt on the most unquestionable testimonies of science, and not hesitating to include in the same disdain this great undertaking, its founders, and even its shareholders.

**MEDICAL AID FOR GARIBALDI.**—The following are some of the principal things generously contributed for the use of Garibaldi's army by some of the eminent London firms:—Messrs. Evans and Stevens, Old Fish-street—12 double inclined planes, 6 wooden legs above the knee, 6 iron field splints, 370 surgeons' sponges, 25 arm slings, 2 large cupping instruments, 50 bag trusses, 25 screw tourniquets, 50 field ditto, 36 elastic gun catheters, 6 cases of scalpels, 6 pairs of bullet forceps, 6 ditto of bone forceps, 10 ditto of dressing forceps, 12 ditto of artery forceps. Messrs. S. Maw and Son—4 sets of pulleys and bandages for dislocations, 3 sets of tracheotomy tubes, 12 dozen of surgeons' needles, 1 lb. of suture silk, 1 dozen arm slings, 12 dozen of Taylor's roller bandages, 1 dozen pasteboards for splints, and 112 lb. of Tripe and Taylor's lint. Messrs. Savory and Moore—2 patent field panniers, containing medicines and appliances for a regiment in the field, 300 yards of oiled paper, and a supply of opiates, &c. Messrs. Whicker and Blaisie—12 double inclined planes, 12 pairs of leg splints, 12 pairs of thigh splints, 12 pairs of arm splints, 500 rollers, 12 screw tourniquets, 12 field tourniquets, 12 artificial legs, and one set complete of capital instruments, value thirty guineas. Mr. Heather Biggs—20 artificial legs, 20 artificial arms, 25 whalebone splints, 25 crutches, and 25 rollers. Messrs. J. W. Silver and Co.—300 yards of indiarubber waterproof sheeting, 100 stump pads, and two portable baths. Messrs. Howard and Sons—48 pints of solution of quinine (1 oz. containing 1/2 oz. of amorphous quinine), and 14 lb. of calomel. Mr. Daniel Hanbury, jun.—325 yards of adhesive plaster. Messrs. Morgan Brothers—200 yards of lint, and 6 yards of enameled oilskin.

**SELF-IMMOLATION.**—At Moscow, some short time back, the occupiers of a vast house at the corner of Great West-street were awakened by the glare and crackling of a fire, and, on getting up, found that a large pile of fuel, consisting of logs of fir-trees, which had been collected in the courtyard, was in flames. The conflagration was extinguished as quickly as possible. On examining the remains of the fire the calcined bones of a female were found, and it turned out that a widow named Teleska T—, about forty years of age, who had lived in the house, had disappeared. Nothing could be heard of this woman, and, as she had repeatedly declared that in these times the sacrifice of human victims is necessary to appease the wrath of God against sinners, the conclusion was come to that she had lighted up the fire and placed herself in the midst of it to be consumed. In the Russian empire the Moscow journals state, self-cremation, from motives of religious fanaticism, is not rare. In the province of Olonetz, for example, in the course of last spring, not fewer than fifteen persons—men and women—burned themselves to death, in the belief that they were performing an act pleasing to God.

**ENCOUNTER WITH BURGLARS.**—A small party of the metropolitan police have had a serious conflict with a gang of burglars at Battersea. The encounter took place on Sunday morning, when the robbers were discovered in their "vocation" at the mill of Mr. Dives, which adjoins the river. In the struggle that ensued one of the constables, named Baker, was so severely beaten that his life is despaired of, and it is supposed that one of the burglars is drowned. The others were all apprehended.

**MURDER ON BOARD AN AMERICAN SHIP.**—On Tuesday Mr. Curry, borough coroner at Liverpool, held an inquest on the body of Charles Wallace, whose death was occasioned under the following circumstances. The deceased was the boatswain of the American ship *Lombard*, which, on the 22nd of last month, was lying in the river outward bound, a Dutch sailor, named Henry Lawson, being one of the crew. On the morning of that day the mate of the vessel went into the fore-cabin to turn out the men. Lawson refused to turn out, and then the mate called to the deceased to get the men to their work. The boatswain, it appears, attempted to pull Lawson out of his berth; a struggle ensued, and the latter drew his knife and stabbed the deceased in the neck, shoulder, and hand. Wallace was taken to the Northern Hospital, where he died on Saturday last. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Lawson. The accused is already in custody, and will be brought up on remand before the stipendiary magistrate this day.

### IRELAND.

**A PROFESSIONAL POINT OF VIEW.**—The following is a verbatim copy of a letter received a few days ago by a solicitor in the county of Waterford from his clerk in another part of the same county:—"Sir, I am very happy to inform you that two murderous assaults were committed near this town yesterday evening, and that your attendance will be required here at the petty sessions to defend the parties in both cases."

**THE IRISH COURT.**—A country journal (the *Stigo Champion*) furnishes the following bit of London gossip:—"There are some curious rumours afloat here as to the visit of the Prince of Wales to America. It is said that Lord Carlisle was the projector, some months since, of this Transatlantic tour, and that it at once met the concurrence of the Queen; but it is further stated that the Royal Prince will make Ireland in his way home—Cork and Kingstown are both mentioned as the ports of embarkation—and call at Dublin Castle. How this is to be managed is not stated, but some of the quidnuncs go so far as to say that his Royal Highness will make a lengthened sojourn in your country. Apropos of Dublin Castle—Lord Carlisle is the last Lord Lieutenant, or, to speak with more certainty, the very last Whig Viceroy you will have in Ireland. This you may take for granted. It is just possible, if the Tories come into office, that you may be treated to their 'last man,' but the office is irrevocably doomed, and thereby hangs a tale of Royal arrangements of which I may give you an inkling in my next."

### SCOTLAND.

**FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.**—A boiler explosion took place last week at the Dundee Ironworks, Airdrie, causing the instantaneous death of five men, and injuring, more or less seriously, twenty-five or thirty others. The boiler-seat was completely torn up by the explosion, and two other boilers were dislodged, a considerable portion of the wall being also torn down. The bricks and stones were hurled in every conceivable direction, and the end of the boiler, weighing upwards of 20 cwt., was blown high into the air, and fell in a field at some distance. Several hairbreadth escapes are said to have taken place. A man, standing nearly one hundred yards from the boiler, received his death by a brick falling on his head; another workman standing beside him escaped, and one lying asleep a few yards from the scene of the explosion was unharmed. Practical engineers have examined the boilers, and it is surmised that want of water was the cause of the melancholy accident. Some of the unfortunate men who were injured are not expected to survive.

### THE PROVINCES.

**MR. PRICE AND THE AGAPOMONITES.**—Mr. Price, the indefatigable Welsh curate, whose wife has taken up her abode with the Agapomonites, last week made one more unsuccessful attempt to recover her. After searching various houses at Petherton whose occupants were known to be in the Prince interest, a friend gave him notice that his spouse had been smuggled to Aisholt. The bereaved Welshman took a cab and hurried thither. He was, however, spied on the journey by a Princeite, who at once hurried with the news to headquarters, whence a gentleman named Hodder, the "bruiser" of the firm, was at once despatched on a fleet horse in pursuit of the curate. The result was that on reaching Aisholt admittance was denied to Mr. Price and his friend. Valiantly Mr. Price and his friend scaled the palings and invaded the garden. Mr. Hodder was prepared, and with the assistance of such Princeites as were about, at once bruised and ejected the intrepid searchers. Mr. Price sent for the police, who, instead of favouring the curate's cause, at once went over to the enemy, and dared Mr. Price again to commit trespass on the farm without a search-warrant. After waiting and watching about the premises all night, the injured husband returned home.

**FRIGHTFUL COAL-PIT ACCIDENT.**—On Monday four youths met a terrible death in the Bottle Pit at Kibbure, Derbyshire. The pit is worked by a single shaft; but the cages in which the colliers are conveyed to their work and the mineral is hoisted to the surface, move simultaneously from the top and bottom. Thus, when a load is sent from the top, a cage rises from the bottom, and the two pass each other, one descending and the other ascending. In order to prevent any collision, the cages are guided up and down by strong wooden conductors, along which they slide, and are kept in their places by strong iron angles fixed on each side of the cages. On Monday the top "runner," a man named Crofts, heard, immediately after the boys sank below the surface of the bank, an unusual sound from the bottom of the pit, as if something was grazing the side of the shaft, and at once signalled the engineman to stop. This was done in an instant, but the cage had then descended half-way down the shaft. At the last revolution of the wheel stifled shrieks and a deadened clang proclaimed that the two cages had met. The fact was that the cage, run on from the bottom, was not in its proper track, and the clashing force was sufficient to double the cage in which the poor lads were standing like so much paper. Four of the poor fellows were thrown to the bottom and were crushed to death. The escape of the other two was marvellous. A strong iron rod above an inch in diameter was doubled up like a thin cane, and Hickinbottom's leg being caught in the loop, he found himself hung in the shaft for more than two hours. Hartley was more fortunate, and was held tight in a horizontal position by the crumpled bars, although he was a good deal bruised. As soon as possible an attempt was made to clear the shaft. The whole force of the works could not, however, move the cages, either up or down; and at length temporary gear was arranged so that workmen could be sent down to the cages. On descending they found Hartley and Hickinbottom in the perilous position above described. The people on the bank occasionally caught the sound of Hickinbottom's prayers and Hartley's hymn-singing, varied, now and then, by a few encouraging observations which Hartley addressed to his companion before help reached them. The boys are out of danger. Brown, the "bottom miner," is in custody on a charge of manslaughter.

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—A singular accident occurred at Dudley last week. A boy named Aston was let down into a hole about four yards deep, and in which were about two feet of water, to fetch out a bucket that had been dropped in. He had no sooner got in than he fell. He was immediately fetched out by a limeburner named Slater, and he then appeared strangely ill. Slater himself, remaining in the hole about half a minute, exhibited the same alarming symptoms, and died after being taken out. Mr. Henry Newton succeeded in extricating him. A man named Joseph Kirkman afterwards went down, but never came out alive. He was found, quite dead, with a wound on the temple, caused by the head falling against the ragged stone lining of the hole. In excavating the "open work" of stone a spring was some time since discovered, and the water being valuable, the proprietors had built round it with the refuse stone to the height of four yards and deposited soil around it, making a kind of well of it. Being near to one of the kilns, a quantity of carbonic gas had likewise settled itself there. Mr. Newton is hopelessly ill, and also the boy Aston.

**FORGERY.**—A clerk in one of the Nottingham banks, and a Mr. William Tait, watchmaker, of the same city, are charged with forging two bills of exchange for £143 and £169. The bills purported to be drawn by Mr. Samuel, lacemaker, upon Messrs. Wilson, hosiers. Tait is in custody, but Langham has absconded.

**FURNACE ACCIDENT.**—An accident of a very peculiar character occurred at the New Level Furnaces, near Dudley, on Friday. A furnace was about to be repaired, and for that purpose three workmen were engaged in blasting the refuse, which had cooled down as hard as a rock at the bottom of the furnace. The powder exploded whilst one poor fellow was ramming the charge down, and by the explosion one man lost his arm, another, it is feared, will lose his sight, and the third was fearfully lacerated about his body and thighs.

**MR. BRIGHT AND PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.**—The following letter from Mr. Bright was last week read at a meeting of the Walsall Constitutional Association:—"I am glad that you are stirring on behalf of Parliamentary reform. If the conduct of the Government and the House of Commons during the present Session is not enough to create some expression of opinion from the people, I have small hope that anything will rouse them to self-respect and self-defence. I do not think it likely that I can attend a meeting in your town. It is impossible for any person to undertake to speak at meetings during the recess, and to attend Parliament during the Session. There must be more local feeling and local exertion if the question of reform is to make great progress; and I hope you will be able to organise the opinion of your neighbourhood without requiring help from a distance. If I were younger and stronger, and there were colleagues to help me, I would shrink from no labour in the cause of reform; but I cannot undertake even a small portion of the work which some of my friends would carve out for me. I am much obliged to you for your letter, although I see no chance of my being able to comply with your request. Nevertheless, work on, for it is a great cause, and hitherto the labourers in it and for it have been too few."

**REWARD OF GALLANTRY.**—Mr. W. Dash, Commander of her Majesty's cutter *Racer*, at Kingstown, has been presented by the Royal Humane Society with their bronze medal for having, on the 11th of June last, while cruising off the county of Down, jumped overboard and saved the life of one of the naval apprentices who had fallen from the masthead into the sea. It was rather rough, with a strong tide running, which rendered this service very perilous. Upon Captain Body's report the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have presented him with a handsome gold watch, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to Mr. W. Dash, R.N., in approval of his heroic conduct on the 11th of June, 1860."

### THE HARVEST.

ACCOUNTS from nearly all parts of the country are of the most cheering nature, the fine weather which has been experienced in the metropolis lately having been pretty general. The reports from Ireland and Scotland are equally favourable, and there is now every reason to hope that we shall have a full average harvest. This is as respects grain. The potato crop is reported to have failed entirely. The extraordinary abundance of the Western harvest is the constant theme of the American papers. It is calculated that the surplus amount of wheat will be at least 30,000,000 bushels.

### THE PEOPLE'S PARK AT HULL.

A GREAT demonstration took place at Hull on Monday week, on the occasion of planting the first tree in the People's Park, the land for which had been given to the town by Mr. Z. C. Pearson, the Mayor of Hull. The corporate bodies, and most of the artillery and rifle corps of Yorkshire, assembled near the Townhall about noon, and the streets round about for a considerable distance were occupied by the members of various friendly societies, with their flags, banners, and insignia. These were formed into a procession estimated to extend over about three miles, and proceeded to the park ground. At the head of the procession was the park committee, followed by the band of the East York Militia, Lieutenant-Colonel Samuelson (acting Brigadier), and Lord Wenlock (the reviewing officer), and the Brigade Majors of the battalions. The 1st battalion, under the command of Major Haworth and Staff, comprised the 1st East York Artillery (Bridlington and Flamborough), 2nd East York Artillery (Filey), 1st and 2nd Lincolnshire Artillery (Boston and Grimsby). The 2nd battalion, under the command of Captain Dobson, consisted of the 4th East Riding; Hull Brigade, eight companies; and the 1st West Riding Artillery, from Leeds, under the command of Captain Chamberlain. The 3rd battalion included the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 6th, 9th, and 12th Lincolnshire Rifles, from Lincoln, Louth, Boston, Grimsby, Horncastle, and Barton, and was under the command of Major Amotts. The 4th battalion, under the command of Major Pease, comprised the five companies forming the Hull battalion, the whole numbering about sixteen hundred men.

Immediately after the volunteers came the civic procession, comprising the Mayor, members of Parliament, and the Mayor's guests; the next in order being the Sheriff, Town Clerk, and Corporation, followed by the magistrates of the East Riding and the borough, Captain Randolph and officers of her Majesty's ship *Cornwallis*, the foreign Consuls, the Wardens and Elder Brethren of the Trinity House and Dock Company, the whole procession numbering between 30,000 and 40,000.

On the head of the procession arriving in the park the brigade was marched round the review-ground and formed into line in front of the platform, where they remained during the ceremony of the presentation of the park and the planting of the first tree. The volunteers having taken the position above described, and the whole of the bodies forming the procession having also located themselves, the Mayor, assisted by the clerk to the local board, executed the deed of conveyance of the land to the local board.

The land, about twenty-seven acres in extent, is situated within a mile and a quarter of the town, in one of the most suitable localities in the neighbourhood.

The ceremony of the presentation was followed by the review of the four battalions by Lord Wenlock. The ranks were then closed, and the Hull battalions marched to their rendezvous, where dinner had been provided by their officers. The volunteers who came from a distance were provided with refreshment, free of expense, in a large marquee in an adjoining field. When the review was over the Mayor's guests, to the number of 200, adjourned to the Station Hotel, where a sumptuous banquet had been provided.

### DEATH OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

By a telegram from Bombay, dated the 8th ult., we learn the death of Sir Henry George Ward, who died of cholera at Madras on the 2nd ult. The deceased succeeded Sir C. Trevelyan as Governor of Madras, whose protest against the income tax in India created no little surprise a short time since. He was the only son of the late Mr. Robert Plumer Ward, of Gilston Park, Herts, by his first wife, daughter of Mr. C. T. Maling, of West Henington, Durham. He married, in 1824, the second daughter of Sir J. E. Swinburne; was Minister Plenipotentiary for acknowledging the Mexican Republic; was Secretary to the Admiralty from July, 1846, to May, 1849; Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands (and a G.C.M.G., according to usage, on receiving this office) from May, 1849, to February, 1855, when he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Ceylon. He was also proprietor of the *Weekly Chronicle* from its establishment up to 1849, and took an active share in railway enterprise; was M.P. for St. Alban's from 1832 to 1837, and for Sheffield from 1837 to May, 1849.

**A WHIRLWIND IN NORTH ITALY.**—The official *Verona Gazette* states that a terrible hurricane broke a few days ago over the province of Rovigo, doing immense damage to property within a space measuring about sixty miles in diameter. It began at Calto with a hailstorm of unusual violence, some of the hailstones, or rather blocks of ice, having been found to weigh three pounds and more! It then crossed the Po, and at Concanilla swept away seventeen houses. Violent winds prevailed, rooting up trees, throwing down houses and even large blocks of stone. In a few seconds 173 houses were destroyed and eighteen lives lost, while seventy-six were more or less injured; 630 persons were left without a home and in utter destitution. One man was carried away by a whirlwind to a distance of 500 feet, and was there found dead, with one of his arms torn off. Some loaves which two women had been baking at Messanica were found two miles off, in the territory of Ariano; the oven had been swept away with the house.

**DESTRUCTIVE STORM AND CONFLAGRATION.**—Loisic was visited on the 27th ult. with a storm which lasted only a quarter of an hour, but during that time committed the greatest havoc. Some of the hailstones weighed from 2½ oz. to 5 oz.; and, although they fell at 6.30 p.m., encumbered the streets and roads on the following day. Every pane of glass facing the west was instantly broken. The trees were stripped of their leaves and fruit. The town museum has greatly suffered, the pictures and prints in the rooms even being injured. The "Napoleon," by De la Roche, has been damaged in sixteen places, the "Cromwell" in twelve, and others more or less. The printing-house and dwelling of F. A. Brockhaus have their roofs and other parts severely injured. In the four houses composing the whole establishment the number of panes destroyed by the hail amounts to 1329, and in an outhouse to 555 more. Horses and men have been killed, waggons and carriages, although heavily laden, overturned, and several children were missing when the report left.—On the same day, but some hours earlier, another calamity occurred at Gotha, where the castle of Friedenstein was discovered to be in flames, and, about four o'clock, had to be battered down with cannon. The castle contained a church with a vaulted burial-place for Royal persons, a theatre, halls of session for the holding of councils, a museum with a library of 200,000 volumes, a cabinet of coins, a collection of pictures and prints, a cabinet of art, a collection of objects in natural history, a Chinese collection, and another of casts from antique statues. It was not known whether the edifice and its contents were insured or not.

**SOCIETY OF ARTS EXAMINATIONS.**—The Society of Arts have published their list of subjects for examination in 1861. The primary object of these examinations, it will be remembered, is to encourage, test, attest, and reward efforts made for self-improvement by adult members and students of the mechanics' institutions, atheneums, people's colleges, village classes, and other bodies of the like character, that are in union with the Society of Arts. Such members and students are commonly mechanics, artisans, labourers, clerks, tradesmen and farmers, assistants in shops, and others of various occupations, who are not graduates or undergraduates of any university, nor following, nor intending to follow, a learned profession. To all such, male and female (not being under sixteen years of age), the examinations are open on certain conditions. Persons also of a higher grade in society than those mentioned in the opening paragraph are found to be desirous of having their knowledge tested by the society's examiners; and it has been decided to admit them to examination on payment of a fee of 10s. 6d. for each candidate. Such persons, however, and also certificated teachers and pupil teachers, though they may be examined and receive certificates, are precluded from competing for the prizes offered by the Society of Arts. The following are the prizes for 1861 offered to the candidates—viz., one first prize of £5, and one second prize of £3, in each of the twenty-nine subjects of examination.



## Literature.

*The Hunting-grounds of the Old World.* By "The Old Shekarry" (H. A. L.). First Series. Saunders, Otley, and Co.

This is a large, handsome volume of 500 odd pages, with illustrations, and is very pleasant reading. It contains anecdotes of shooting and hunting tigers, bears, and what not—all told with great animation, simplicity, and absence of pretence. If it had pleased Heaven to make us a mighty hunter, we should have liked to be such a one as the Old Shekarry. He is full of manliness, and knows how to tell a pathetic story without sentimentality. In other words, he is a gentleman; and, indeed, this book is

Not made for village charis,

but for gentlemen.

Some of the incidental matter is very amusing. "The Old Shekarry" has an eye for "a charming daughter of Hind" as well as for a panther, and does not disdain to register even a nautch-girl's dress in detail, carefully telling you that "the loonga, a richly-embroidered petticoat, is gathered round the waist, and seldom falls far below the knee, showing the graceful swell of the leg," while "the kurtnee, a vest of the finest and most transparent muslin without sleeves, with edges richly embroidered, is worn over the 'cholee,' or bodice," which "fits tight to the form, and is cut low in front down the breast, with short sleeves." And the gentle reader who would like to follow up these hints has only to become a "still gentler purchaser."

A joke of a Scotch "medicine-man" is not bad. Visiting a queer, old Begum, he was told by her that her daughter was about to be married to the Nawab of —, and was asked if he had ever seen her intended son-in-law. Now, the wily Scotchman had overheard the daughter "joking at his expense with the other ladies behind the screen in the next room, and commenting on his personal appearance in no verra flattering terms." So he said he knew the Nawab in question, and described him as shorter than himself and not nearly so good-looking; adding that "he was much to be pitied, for that he had the misfortune to have a curious-shaped lump (sometimes running) in the middle of his face, with a great black patch of hair underneath, and he had never heard tell that any doctor had been bold enough to offer to remove it." As the doctor drew this horrible portrait of the bridegroom elect the giggling behind the curtain ceased, and a faint cry of horror from the bride told that the shot had hit home. It is to be hoped, however, that the young lady survived till the day of the nuptials, when she would infallibly discover that her husband had on his face all that the doctor had described, in the shape of—a nose and a moustache. There are some conjuring bits, related, we believe, *bona fide*, but which certainly tax our powers of belief beyond anything that we ever read of in that line before. One of the sorcerer's tricks—a pretended murder of his own daughter, with shrieks, blood, and all complete—was of a character that would not be tolerated by an English audience; but it must have had a very fine dramatic effect. There is nothing like getting a humane reflection out of a tale of horrors—it is baulking the devil at his own game; and, accordingly, we must own that it did occur to us to hope that some of the ancient sacrifices of human beings to the gods may have been no more genuine than this.

The Old Shekarry has produced a capital book, and if his second series is as good as his first it will not want readers.

*Aunt Dorothy's Will.* By CYCLA, Author of "Passing Clouds," "Work and Warfare," &c. Two vols. E. Marlborough and Co.

In illustration of a favourite line,

Pleasures lie thickest where few pleasures seem,

we are constantly meeting enjoyment where we expected none, or a least none of the particular kind encountered. It is the gay friend, not the irate enemy or creditor, whom we frequently stumble against at the corner of a foreboding street. We will not go the length of saying that all impromptu piques are pleasanter than those elaborately arranged and luncheoned, where time has been given *not* to forget the eternally-neglected corkscrew and bread. The probable case is that, in a period when society prides itself upon an imperturbable calmness of temperament, anything in the way of surprise succeeds better than the results of much brilliant but expected calculation. In the present day it is a surprise to be suddenly awakened from a dream of the most prosaic things—of newspapers, politics, of births, marriages, divorces, and deaths—all exactly one like another, all dull, and all perfectly well known to all the world. It is a pleasure to find that there is much going on under our very eyes that is out of the common, and that ought to be known to the authorities. There are romances of the deepest dye which, considering the march of intellect since the days of Mrs. Radcliffe and the Minerva Press, are quite as astonishing as "Udolpho," or the "Italian" and its confessional. The author of "Aunt Dorothy's Will" awakens us with a particularly hard rub over the eyes, which witness vividly scenes that seem impossible in the nineteenth century. Of course it would be idle for ourselves, who must be supposed to have a sympathy with everything of a journalistic nature, to look shy at a "Dreadful Murder," "Determined Suicide," or "Heartless Robbery;" but, whilst confessing this, we must claim to

Compound for sins we have a mind to  
By d—g those we have no mind to,

and solemnly denouncing all those social sins—such as sending anonymous letters, breaking off people's marriages, &c.—which sensible families say nothing about to the public. However, the author of "Aunt Dorothy's Will," besides going thoroughly through manifold spitefulnesses of this kind, places his dramatis personæ within the pale of the law on more than one occasion. Arson, combined with theft, forgery, and an attempted murder, with another little matter too delicate to be mentioned here, make up the interest of this kind, and blend prettily with domestic details of dress, jealousy, fêtes, flirting, and insolvency. We have read the two volumes carefully, and find all these matters to be so skillfully worked together, and the interest so well sustained up to the final astonishment, that it would be impossible to sketch them even briefly. A mere indication of the contents will answer the purpose without destroying the interest. The author goes on the good old principle of drawing contrasts, and always placing them in opposition. He doubtless takes up novel-writing as he would take up any other subject. He is not the man to plant his peaches with a northern aspect, nor to select a sunshiny spot instead of a dark cupboard for the development of a tufted hyacinth or the leafy crocus. We will not swear that he wears a pair of hessians and a peruke, but, as we have hinted, his literature is a little analogous to the period when such articles were in high repute. There are two sisters. Florence is a beauty, headstrong and wilful. She bullies (it is the only word) her patient and forgiving sister. She is cut out of her aunt Dorothy's will, does not marry any of the men whom she tries to catch, and one or two of whom she really loves, but finally marries a man of immense wealth who immediately proves to be a dissipated gamester without a penny. Jessie, on the other hand, is plain, though not up to red-hair mark. She has a good needle, a good temper, believes in a "mission" of some kind, and thinks she may gain a crown of glory by consenting to be snubbed by her mother and sister. She comes in for the enormous fortune, and marries the (uninviting) man of her choice. Amongst the men we find the equally strong characteristics. There is Henry Tessier, a combination of French and Italian, who plots fearfully, carries a dagger, and stabs the man who attempts to arrest him in his career of villany. The sympathies of the reader are with Norman Redesdale, half-brother to the above, a high-souled and generous young man, whose honour is so strong that he resigns his splendid estate without so much as a halfpenny-worth of law, as soon as he thinks that Tessier has a better claim. Other characters need not be described. The novelist's well-known collection of party-givers, gentle curates, good old gentlemen and young ladies are there, and also a dark-browed enthusiast, whilst scheming mamma

are by no means omitted. A fair—and the fair—proportion of Mr. Mudie's subscribers will be glad to meet them once more; would we could say "positively for the last time," for they have lost their freshness to the professional novel-reader; but disappointed will they be who admire books with a purpose.

*Echoes from Dreamland.* By FRANK NORMAN. Ward and Lock.

We regret to say we cannot accept Mr. Norman as a poet. Of the strength and reach of his imagination an opinion may be formed from his

HERO AND LEANDER.

Across the stilly Bosphorus  
Leander swam, 'tis said,  
To gaze upon the eyes whose light  
His breast with passion fed.

'Tis strange the hist'ry that relates  
This wondrous exhibition  
Ne'er mentions how he managed in  
His very wet condition.

Romantic youth may well within  
The tale its faith repose;  
But one is scarcely fit for love  
When sitting in damp clothes.

We cannot think the lover left  
The dress that had impeded  
His course behind; and, even then,  
A towel he had needed.

Perchance he wore a diving-dress,  
Just to encase his skin in;  
Or Hero—thoughtful in her love—  
Provided change of linen.

However, till these doubts be clear,  
Where hist'ry fails, the more I  
Must feel inclined to disbelieve  
This very wondrous story.

We indignantly maintain that the man who can see no way of managing all these little difficulties can never be a poet. Mr. Norman, however, is too fast about the silence of "history." Has he never read, even in translation, that exquisite fragment of Sappho in which allusion is made to the bathing-machines on that coast, in one of which the young lover was accustomed to find a suit provided by his mistress, carefully aired? We offer an imperfect rendering for his especial edification:—

The grey dawn broke; down to the beach went she,  
Foam-white herself, to scan that foaming sea.  
Bathing-machines were many on that coast,  
But Hero sought the one she loved the most.  
The wind had dashed the door in, and she viewed  
Pants, stockings, slippers, in confusion strewn.  
Torn from its kindred comb the hairbrush lay,  
And the clean collar was blown quite away;  
So wild a scene bespoke the very ducce to pay!

This alexandrine gives the effect of the original very imperfectly, and we hope Mr. Norman will seek it out for himself.

*A Hobbie through the Channel Islands in 1858, &c.* By EDWARD T. GASTINEAU. London: C. Westerton.

Society is largely leavened with a class of people who imagine themselves to be at liberty to do you some serious piece of mischief, provided they apologise for it. In no case, perhaps, is the mischief intentional; it is usually the result of ignorance, or of carelessness so gross as to become criminal. The murder done is legally reduced to manslaughter, and the most commonplace expression of sorrow is supposed to reinstate matters on their former footing. To have trained up your appetite in the way it should go, as a guest to a dinner, and to be told by your host that he has made no stranger of you, argues the greatest want of friendship. "Now, do come and see us, Mr. Smith, we shall be so delighted, but I'm afraid you will find it rather dull," &c., is a kind of invitation in all probability strictly based upon truth; and yet how constantly do people accept the invitation, and only become convinced as they become collapsed! With books it is precisely the same. Writers of books must be professionally so or unprofessionally so, and the merest glance at a volume will decide as to which class the author belongs. The professional boldly launches his craft without a word beyond the title-page; the unprofessional seldom touches chapter i. without pester the reader with apologies, and insisting that in the whole affair there is not one line worth reading; and you may take it as certain that the very line confessing the inferiority is the only one that should be exempt from the general ban.

Mr. Edward T. Gastineau is an apologist of no mean order. After going through his volume, we are bound to say that the impression made is so admirably and truthfully sketched as a coming event in the dedication to the reader that we are inclined to give the utmost credence to his lightest or most startling assertion. Mr. Gastineau says, "I had intended dedicating them to myself; thinking that I should most probably be their only reader," and speaks of the "undoubted verdict" of the public, "guilty of writing a great deal of trash." Farther on, in the preface, the author adds that his book was not originally intended for public observation, but only for circulation among his own immediate friends. But human calculations were wrong; a thousand copies were struck off, as a thousand friends would satisfy Mr. Gastineau, and anybody might become his friend on payment of half-a-guinea. This system, however perfect, however satisfactory to author, printer, paper-maker, &c., is surely indecent, if not altogether illegal. It is taking a man by the nape of the neck, putting your hand into his pocket, and making him purchase your valuable friendship, before you know if he be able to afford luxuries. A distinguished friend of Harlequin, Pantaloon, and ourselves, has often described a happy family which was so large that there was not enough measles to go all round. Now, we suspect that, on the ordinary conditions of publication, there would have been so large a supply of this "Hobbie through the Channel Islands" that there would not have been friendship enough to have swallowed them all up. On the other hand, we have at least no enmity towards the author. The irritable tribe are far more often actuated by pity than by envy. There is something touching to the heart in the sight of a gaudy father, rainbow-arrayed, carrying the ugliest brat in Christendom about the streets—he so thoroughly believes in the beauty of that infant Caliban, in the orthodoxy of that purple satin vest, covered with golden birds' nests. Shall he be undecieved—shall his holiday be spoiled, his heart be broken? or shall he be suffered to proceed, and, as the many are weak, to be believed in, to the eternal dedication of snub noses and nature-printed waistcoats? No! he must be awakened from his dream—Mr. Gastineau must be awakened; but gently, and not with that stern devotion to duty which characterised the old Roman, whom we believe, by-the-way, to have been no more fond of doing his duty than other people.

Mr. Gastineau must learn that more accomplishments than one go to the making of a book. The one accomplishment of having been out of England for four months in the year 1858 is proved to be insufficient by the book before us. The power for observation, good taste in selection, and the faculty for word-painting broadly, for giving full effects rather than minute details, are absolutely essential to a book containing more or less of travel; and, above all, be the author English, French, German, or what you please, it is indispensably necessary that he should be able to write his own language with what Mr. Lindley Murray terms "propriety." It is difficult to conceive how any printer could suffer Mr. Gastineau to retain such blunders as the following:—

A combination of circumstances have compelled.—p. 7.  
It is customary for the mail-packets, when the tide serves, for them to come into the harbour.—p. 26.  
Now, reader, between you and I.—p. 71.  
This is the hotel where the excursion omnibus takes all its passengers to dine at.—p. 98.  
Living in Jersey is decidedly cheap, though not nearly so much as it was a few years ago.—p. 123.  
Her husband, who she calls "Billy," is also probably not so old as appearances would lead one to imagine he was.—p. 145. (Does "Billy" possess the faculty of growing younger instead of older?)  
The upper classes of Guernsey are decidedly in advance of their neighbours. And this is accounted for by many, not only by the fact of their (sic) being many more old families of respectability.—p. 151.

These are condensed pieces of carelessness. Throughout the volume distorted passages of English occur in such luxuriant profusion that we have not sufficient space to present them to our readers, who will probably be happy enough to take the will for the deed.

Of the actual matter of the book we need say but little. The author

from the first claims the sympathy of the reader, on account of his being a cripple, and being all but condemned by the doctors. The Channel Islands were recommended as a good field for a battle with disease for the recovery of health; and, of course, all good wishes must attend a writer who is, at all events, harmless and dependent, and who has the rare philosophy of never losing his good temper and his good spirits under circumstances which would make stronger men dyspeptic and misanthropic. He commences with the history and geography of the islands, a brief introductory chapter which might be taken from any guide-book or cyclopædia. He settles at St. Helier's, describes the town and its environs, the buildings, bays, and rocks. The incidents are slight. There is some artillery practice, and the gunners recklessly prove their skillfulness by sending a cannon-ball near to a horseman without hitting him. This appears to have frightened our author, who draws a serious comparison between the foolhardiness of the artilleryman and the mythical feat of William Tell. He is considerably incumbered in the public streets by a crinoline, and is led into a dissertation upon fashion, a piece of Addison-and-water garrulity, which the Spectator did with humour and grace whenever he had nothing else to do with sense and strength. He goes to Bouley-bay, and finds the cockneys there doing precisely as they do everywhere out of London. He receives a letter by the post, and writes a chapter about the Post Office, telling us that masters often engage servants through the post, that solicitors frequently communicate with their clients through the post, and several other astonishing results of close observation which would be of value only to the babe unborn, the man in the moon, and other proverbial people known to know nothing at all.

The "ordinary reader" will, probably, find in these pages many facts new to him—the peculiarity of Jersey law; the absence of taxes; the prosperity resulting from free trade; "with the reciprocity all on one side;" the cheapness of land; the invincible industry of the people. But for the rest he will throw aside the book, fatigued with the wretched sameness of the dry descriptions, and the ghastly attempts at humour in the shape of dissertations, dreamy, domestic, or political. Now and then—very now and then—he accidentally deviates into a paragraph which fairly enough catches the life and spirit of the scene, and shows that a dull book does not always arise from a dull subject. His personal experiences of marketing, and comparisons with English rates, have vitality in them; and a page about fern-cutting is very novel and picturesque to the creepers who cling ivylike to the clubhouse walls of Pall-mall.

Here we must part from Mr. Gastineau, reminding him with all kindness that, when we have carefully searched his bottle of hay, the needles found are not of the most brilliant or pointed description; and wishing him for the future such exuberant health that he may never more be tempted to put pen to paper.

*Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Disorders of the Mind; their Incipient Symptoms, Pathology, Diagnosis, and Prophylaxis.* By FORBES WINSLOW, M.D., D.C.L. Oxon, &c. &c. &c. John Churchill.

Mr. Forbes Winslow's reputation as a brain-doctor (to make a phrase for the occasion) places the acceptability of a book like this from his hands far above any confirmatory words of ours. Our criticism, strictly so called, then, may be limited to the getting-up of the volume, which is, in every particular, good. Works of this kind are necessarily interesting, even to the most "general" reader, from the great number of anecdotes and the large amount of illustrative quotation they are sure to contain. No one sees more of the romance of life than the "mad-doctor;" and if he can only relate what he has seen and heard he cannot fail to find readers. The worst of anecdotes of the insane and the eccentric—all anecdotes, indeed, which refer to abnormal conditions of human nature—is the imperfection with which they get reported. As a general rule, the French and German physicians are better reporters than the English; but some of the stories quoted from others (not told by himself from his own observation) by Dr. Winslow are curious examples of short-sighted case-stating. His own large experience guides him when he tells his own tale, both in omitting and in putting down circumstances about which the ordinary observer would blunder.

The general question suggested by all such books as these is one which will have to be more directly dealt with before long, both by legislators and moralists. We cannot always stop short at merely ridiculing the "plea of insanity" when it is set up in behalf of a prisoner who has acted without apparent motive; nor can we, on the other hand, let the "mad at large" live outside the circuit of law; nor, again, can we be satisfied, if we ever think at all, with the vague maxim that a man who is sane enough to know what he is doing is punishable. The unsatisfied instincts of our hearts must teach us all, in our moments of quiet reflection on these matters, that those "divine laws" on which Hopley is so eloquent must have left open to us better resources than we have yet recognised in our set laws and institutions. We shall not in this place say where we think those better resources will be found to lie, but urge upon all readers who are interested in the subject to "get up" as many facts as they possibly can. To thousands of "intelligent" persons a book like Dr. Winslow's would be a revelation, just such as they need. Let them read it, and grow wiser and less positive about the dark, sad perplexities of life.

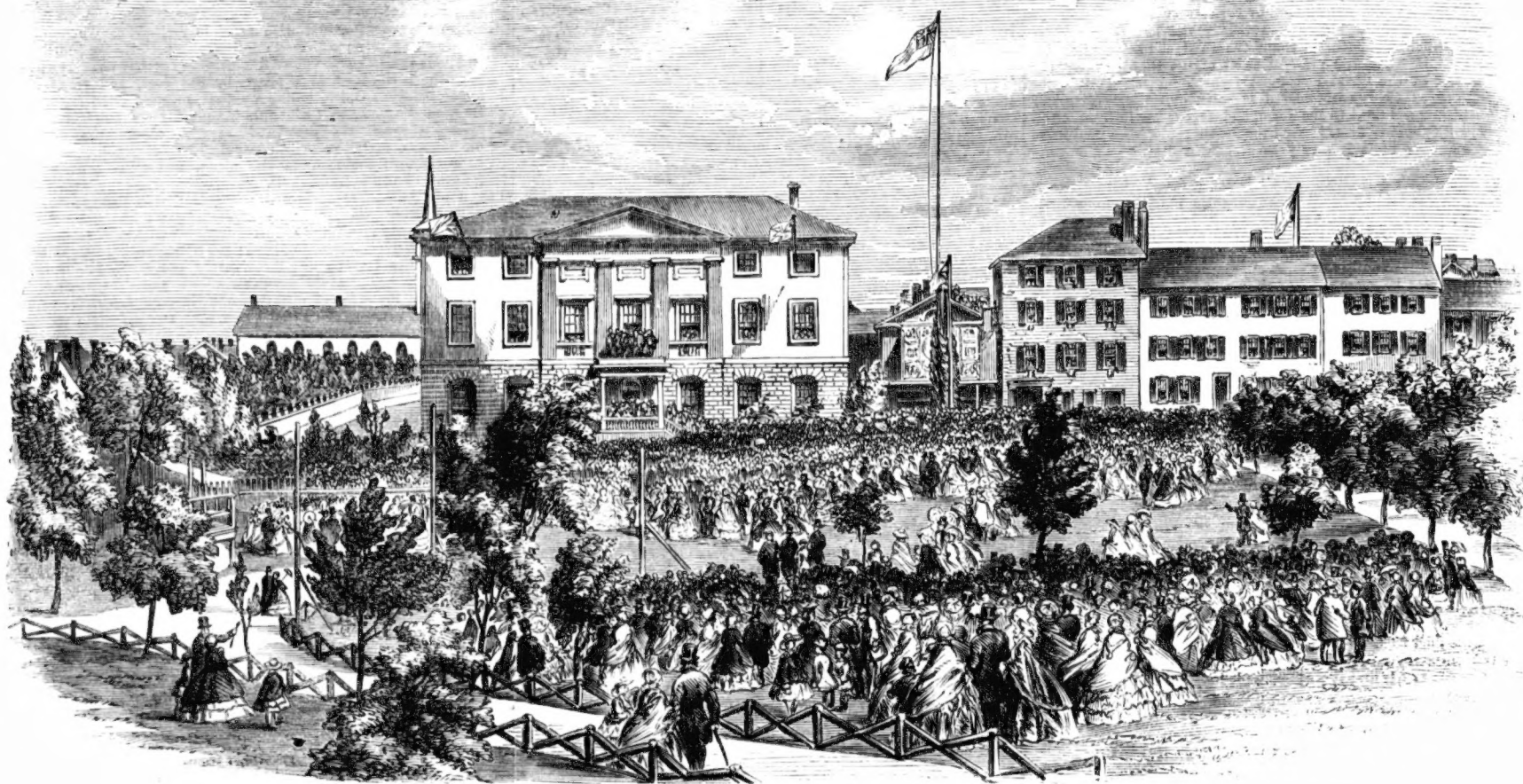
*The Illustrated Horse-doctor; being an Accurate and Detailed Account, accompanied by more than 400 Pictorial Representations, of the various Diseases to which the Equine Race are Subjected; together with the Latest Mode of Treatment, and all the Requisite Prescriptions, written in plain English.* By EDWARD MAYHEW, M.R.C.V.S., Author of "The Horse's Mouth," "Dogs, their Management," Editor of "Blain's Veterinary Art," &c. &c. William H. Allen and Co.

Many years ago the writer of these lines was incidentally "read-up" in horse literature, and a good deal in the way of sporting people. His reading and observation in that way have been very pleasantly recalled by this model book. To paint a tree, say the transcendentalists, you must be a tree; but if to paint a horse you must be a horse, what a horse Mr. Mayhew must be! In fact, however, he is a very sensible, good-hearted man, and not even a centaur. We need not waste words about this admirable volume—manual, we were going to say, but it is more of an armful than a handful. It is quite beyond praise of ours in its completeness and general excellence, concerned as it is our lot to be with the study instead of the stud. But we showed it to a friend of ours (living at Horselydown) who spends his mornings at Tattersall's, his afternoons at the Alhambra, and his evenings at Astley's, and his criticism was conveyed in these emphatic words:—"Sir," said he (his name is Ryder), "it is the Buchanan's 'Domestic Medicine' of the stable; the mantle of Bucephalus has fallen upon Mr. Mayhew."

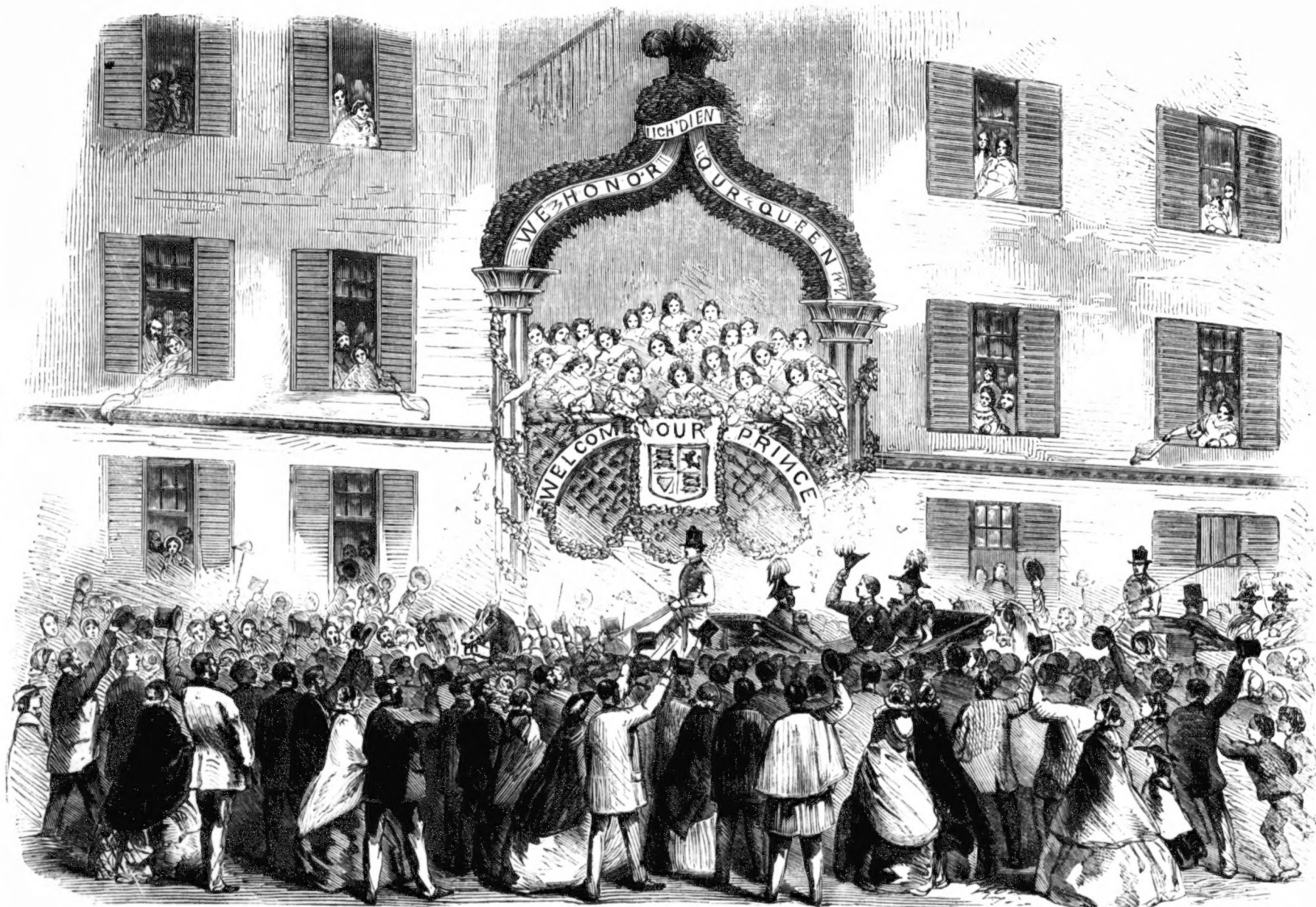
The first few pages of the book contain a curious amount of feeling. There is an inscription to Sir Benjamin Brodie, "as a testimony of the benevolence and skill which rescued the author from impending death;" there is a tribute from the publishers to the author, and there is a tribute from the author to the publishers and artists. Every way the work is interesting, and it is beautifully got up; the paper and print being the best we have seen for some time.

Do any of our readers see why, according to the suggestion in the preface, horse-hospitals should not be recognised institutions, and much more numerous? We put this question upon the principle of never allowing a simple practical suggestion to pass without quotation in any book that comes under our notice for review. But one thing is certain—that an enormous amount of horse-labour will, before long, be superseded by the introduction of steam-carriages upon common roads. And another thing is certain too, that "common roads" will soon be no more, the streets of every city being railroads. "Soon" is, of course, a comparative term; but to that complexion we shall come at last. In those days horses will be dirt-cheap, and every father of a family will have a domestic stud for his boys and girls to take exercise upon.



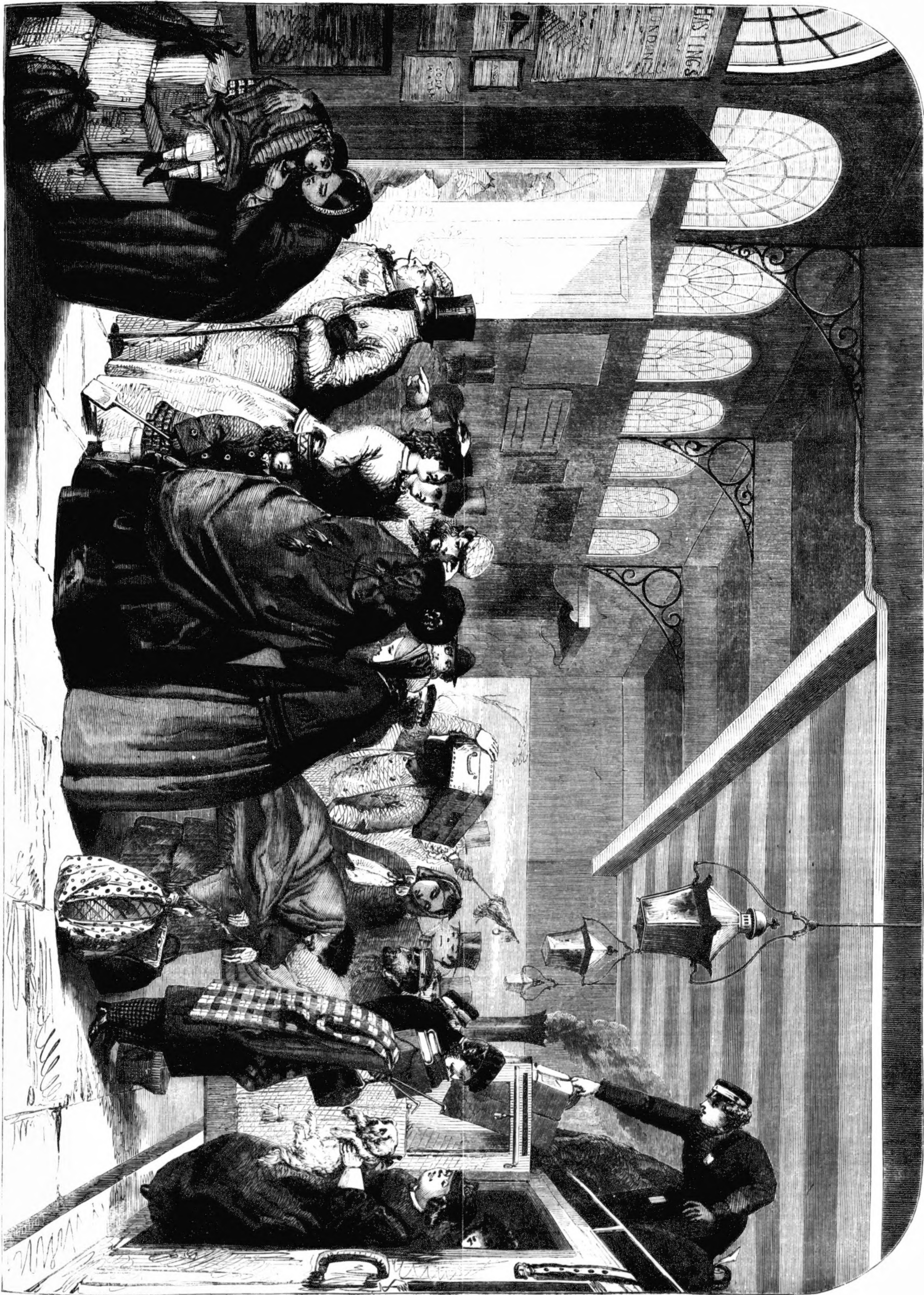


RECEPTION OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE COURT HOUSE, NEW BRUNSWICK,—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BORAN AND COX



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES PASSING THE RESIDENCE OF THE MAYOR OF ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.





HASTINGS RAILWAY STATION.—THE ARRIVAL OF THE DOWN TRAIN.—(FROM A DRAWING BY MISS FLORENCE CLAYTON.)



### HASTINGS RAILWAY STATION.—THE ARRIVAL OF THE DOWN-TRAIN.

For a book or a picture to become popular it is only necessary for it to treat of a popular subject with appreciation and fidelity, and we need simply spend a few minutes in a modern picture-gallery to see how pleasantly the general public are affected by any work which exhibits a genial observation of common scenes, and serves to illustrate the common sentiments of every-day life. It is something of this qualification which Miss Florence Claxton has shown us in her picture of "The Arrival of the Down-Train at the Hastings Railway Station;" and there is in the work just such a blending of humour and pathos as is universally recognised to be the true art of displaying ordinary social scenes.

Not only has the station itself been faithfully rendered, but that the locality depicted must be Hastings is obvious from the various groups who are standing on the platform; the mild restorative air of that home for invalids must surely be required before the poor frail girl leaning on the matronly arm can attain the ripe, robust health of the pitying cousins who have come to meet her. The valetudinarian going out at the door may hope to leave off that muffling shawl ere long, and join his fierce friend in a cigar; even the child to whom an apple is no longer any attraction shall drink in renewed strength to its poor little frame on those balmy shores; but the wasted veteran, who has no strength even to walk, will, it is to be feared, only linger on for some brief space longer, and then die, brave and cheerful to the last, let us hope. Some people would fail to see the benefit which can possibly result to an invalid community by the presence of such unmistakably healthy people as the gentleman with the eyeglass, or the lady with the lionine lapdog. But everybody has his use, and we have long been of the opinion that there is something contagious in health and a robust want of comprehension of ailments. Depend upon it that the dark-eyed girl whose pensive face looks out of the carriage behind that exacting dame is rated soundly for a tendency to "brood" and "worrit;" and many a pleasure-joint will the overloaded gentleman be commanded to organise that they may not die of dulness.

We may bid farewell to this picture with an assurance that its suggestiveness is sure to make it popular.

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With the ILLUSTRATED TIMES of September 22 will be issued a carefully-engraved

### MAP OF SOUTHERN ITALY,

wherein may be traced the various points of General Garibaldi's Progress through the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

## ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1860.

### THE HARVEST, AND AGITATION.

ONLY last week certain prelates of our own and of the Catholic communion declared that the time had come when the continuance of wet weather must be regarded as "one of the judgments of God," and prayers were ordered to be read in the churches to avert that dread calamity, famine. It is delicate ground, no doubt; but we venture to question the propriety of these national addresses to Heaven—most often made, as they are, in deprecation of disasters due to the folly of man alone, or in gratitude for some bloody success of which, at the same moment, ten times ten thousand widows and orphans sing a different song. True, it was not a dirt-fed epidemic against which supplication was made last week, but a dispensation of the seasons, wholly in the hand of the universal Lawgiver. But while His "laws of nature" work so beneficently for us as they are known to do wherever the ends are seen, there does seem something like ignorant impatience in arraigning the mercy of Providence whenever we happen to have a very wet or a very dry summer. And how does the present case turn out? It appears now that we mourned over a ruined harvest, not only as a people without hope, but without reason. The harvest is not ruined; it is a good harvest; we are visited not with famine but with plenty. Somebody may suggest that the sunny weather with which we have been blessed lately followed the prayers which the undoubted piety of our prelates and clergy caused to be offered up. True; but they were offered in dread of certain mischiefs supposed to be occasioned by rain during the four or five weeks previous; while now we are told, on all hands, that had the weather come in dry and hot much earlier than it did the corn would have ripened short of its maturity. And thus, the spring and early summer having been unusually wet, it is fortunate—or let us say providential—that cloudy, rainy weather continued so late, for this has secured abundance.

Besides, grain is not the only crop of importance to a beef-eating, sheep-consuming country. We know how the spring, with its cold and its rain floods, told upon the graziers; how thousands of sheep and oxen perished from scarcity of food. Now we have the uncontradicted testimony of "a gentleman resident for the last thirty years in one of the most fertile corn-growing districts in the midland counties," to this effect:—"The heavy rains of May and June forced an unusual crop of upland, meadow, and artificial grasses, which were, as a general rule, remarkably well got in in the unusually fine July. The wet August forced a second crop, and established the root crop where the activity of the farmer enabled him to take advantage of the alternations of the weather. To what extent the meat market would have gone up in the ensuing winter but for this timely supply of food for cattle it would be hard to imagine." Upon the whole, then, we have the deepest reason to be thankful for the food prospects of the winter; and we ought to beware, in future, of too hasty an inquisition into the "judgments of Almighty God." There is a certain degree of awkwardness in churches and congregations mistaking His bounties for chastisement, and praying to be spared the dispensation.

It is sufficient cause for gratitude and congratulation that the fear of famine prices has passed away; but there is more than famine in a ruined harvest. Periods of dear food are the jubilees of agitation; and imaginary "wrongs" and "rights" for which the workman has a proper contempt so long as he remains in sober prosperity, assume a very different aspect

when his children want to know why they are to have no breakfast. Failure of harvest—laws of political economy, of supply and demand, may explain the reason to social philosophers completely; but that does not satisfy even them, and it is poor chop-logic stuff for a hungry belly. Until all men become political economists—which Heaven forbid!—we must not wonder if the famished artisan listens eagerly to the glib oratory, the cheap (but paying) patriotism, of such rhetoricians as Mr. Owen of Hyde Park, whom Mr. Cowper demolished lately, and who last Sunday, we observe, after denouncing the Church, the House of Commons, and the House of Lords as "a trinity of piracy, plunder, and robbery," proved his own disinterestedness by sending round his hat! It is easy, now, to convince people that there are various ways of performing this operation—that, as A circulates his beaver for pence, B may do the same for power, for influence, for "commercial returns;" and that it is as well to examine motives as well as arguments or assertions. But a Hyde Park auditory of journeymen "out for a walk" and an assembly of journeymen out of work are different things. The case is altered when men, conscious of their honesty and industry, and convinced that Providence never meant honest, industrious men to starve, are driven into the streets by the clamours of a hungry family. Then, they are only too well prepared to listen to any demagogue who may mount the stump as a first rise to political or pecuniary eminence; then, they are only too glad to fasten on any man, any measure, any institution, as the source of their bewildering distress; while at the same time, unfortunately, they have nothing better to do than to swell monster meetings—no more congenial resource to throw off the deadening sullenness of want than the excitement of shouting in the rear of the demagogue who promises them "redress."

Such a state of things may always be expected in seasons of dearth. The fact is only recalled to our minds more forcibly this year because a week or two ago it was reported that the winter was to be enlivened by an organised agitation. It is true that, with better news of the crops, the report has died away; and though this is only a coincidence, probably, at any rate we have the satisfaction of knowing that the chances of any dangerous agitation are obscured by the chances of a good harvest. For this also we may be allowed to be thankful, without at all desiring the restriction of fair and sensible discussion on any subject whatever. That nobody wishes to discourage,

### SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN intends to leave this country, on her visit to Germany, some time about the 24th or 25th of this month. Instead of embarking from a Scotch port, as the journals north of the Tweed have announced, her Majesty will graciously patronise the good folks of Gravesend by taking her departure from that town.

THE QUEEN has signified her wish that all public receptions may be avoided as much as possible during her passage through Prussia.

ON THE PRINCE OF WALES attaining his majority, which he will do on the 9th of November, 1862, it is in contemplation to give a general brevet to both the Army and Navy, taking in Captains of 1856.

WINSLOW, the person alleged to have poisoned Mrs. James, has, it is said, commenced an action against the *Times* for libel. The libel complained of was embodied in a leader which appeared in the *Times* a few weeks ago.

FROM the 1st of September, 1859, to the 31st of August, 1860, the number of days on which rain or snow has fallen is 194—the proportion of wet to dry days being .53, or more than half. The majority of the remaining days have been dull, even though they have been dry.

THE STEAM-FRIGATE *Amazon* left Toulon last week for Cayenne with detachments of troops, 500 convicts, and several passengers.

A GERMAN BIOGRAPHY OF MILTON, under the title "Milton: Studien zur Geschichte des Englischen Geistes" (Milton: A Contribution to the History of the English Mind), by Gustav Liebert, has been brought out by O. Meissner, Hamburg.

THE *Emerald*, 51 guns, one of the finest frigates in the Navy, took two batteries of artillery to Alderney last week. She was moored within the breakwater, safely, as all supposed. But the next morning, when she had shipped the relief, she could not be moved. She was aground. It appears that she had struck upon an undetected sunken rock. Every effort was made to get her off, but she lay hard and fast until floated off by the tide.

THE *Cas* of Cracow has lately received a warning for having "for some time past represented the political situation of Italy in a light favourable to the revolt against the legal Government; having, besides, obstinately persisted in defending tendencies incompatible with the interest of the State," &c.

A SAILORS' HOME is about to be established in Southampton. The Royal Mail Company have subscribed £100 towards the funds.

A FINE BRONZE MEDAL, commemorative of the visit to Canada and the inauguration of the Victoria Bridge by the Prince of Wales, has been struck from the dies of Mr. Joseph Wyon.

A PORTRAIT OF HOBBS of Malmesbury has been recently added to the National Portrait Gallery, together with a portrait of Dunning, Lord Ashburton, by Reynolds—the latter presented by Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P.

A PLACARD emanating from the Prefecture of the Seine has been stuck up in all primary schools, forbidding the distribution as prizes to children of books not officially approved of; also, the recital by them of discourses not communicated to the authorities, and the delivery of addresses by teachers, male or female, without previous permission.

CATHERINE JAMES died at Hebburn Colliery, on the 19th ult., aged ninety-one years. She has left 9 children, 83 grandchildren, 105 great grandchildren, and 2 great great grandchildren; total, 199.

A VESSEL NAMED THE "DAYO" is reported to have been taken by pirates near Amoy, and the whole crew and four Chinese carpenters killed. The Dutch barque *Duro*, Captain Huytenhorst, sailed from Amoy on the 4th of June, bound for Wanchew.

A TESTIMONIAL PURSE, containing about £40, has been sent home from Cape Town for Tom Sayers.

JOHN MITCHEL, one of the convicted Irish rebel patriots of '48, has left Richmond, his adopted country, for France, at the invitation of the Emperor Napoleon, who has conferred upon him a Government appointment.—[The *Limerick Chronicle* is responsible for this report.]

THE BRAEMAR GATHERING took place at the old romantic spot on Thursday.

THE FIRST MEDICAL CHARITY of South Africa, supported by voluntary subscription, is about to be established in the shape of a dispensary at Cape Town for the relief of the sick poor.

GARIBALDI has decreed the adoption of the decimal system for the coinage in Sicily. The new pieces bear the head of his Sardinian Majesty, with the legend, "Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy."

THE EXCAVATIONS for a BREAKWATER in Table Bay have been commenced.

SIR JAMES SCARLETT has been appointed to the colonelcy of the 5th Dragoon Guards, vice Lord Cardigan, transferred to the 11th Hussars.

A BOY, aged twelve, hung himself at Newborough, a few days since, while amusing himself with a suspended strap, which he had fastened round his neck.

AN IMPORTANT RAILWAY EXTENSION, from the London-bridge station to Charing-cross, is now in progress, and will be prosecuted with vigour.

AT THE CLOSE OF LAST WEEK the number of volunteers for Garibaldi in Glasgow had reached 260, and the subscription received towards their expenses amounted to £50 2s. 6d.

IT IS STATED that the Viceroy of Egypt has executed four Ulemas for preaching a crusade against the Christians.

A MATCH has been made at Newmarket between three racehorses and five couples of foxhounds, to come off in October. The match is for £2000, and the conditions of winning will be, not that all the horses shall be before every bound, or vice versa, but that if one horse is before the bounds, or one hound before the horses, the match will be decided thereby.

A CHILD, aged seventeen months, was last week at Woodborough drowned through falling into a pitcher of water with which she was playing.

MAJOR-GENERAL LOCKYER, C.B., K.H., late commanding at Ceylon, died at sea on the 30th ult., on board the *Ripon*, on his way home.

A FREBENDAL STALL IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL has become vacant by the death of the Rev. James Thomas Round, B.D., who has held it since 1842. It is in the gift of the Bishop of London.

A NEW WORK, by Mr. Emerson, "On the Conduct of Life," is announced to be published simultaneously in England and America.

UNDER THE PROVISIONS of the recent Act of Parliament, all business connected with East India Stock will in future be transacted at the Bank of England.

BY AN ACT JUST PUBLISHED (23 and 24 Vict., c. 116), on and after the 1st of January next, all county coroners will be paid a salary instead of fees, mileage, and allowances. The annual salary (payable quarterly) is to be on the average of five years' income of the office. The Lord Chancellor has power to remove a coroner for misconduct.

SOME WORKMEN employed in pulling down a dilapidated tavern at Sedgley, near Wolverhampton, last week, discovered a number of bones buried beneath the hearthstone, in a cavity formed by an arch of house-top tiles and mortar. They were found to be those of a human being.

THE EXECUTORS OF A LADY NAMED DESMOND, who died at Brompton last May, sold the extraordinary number of 1800 silk dresses, 700 velvet mantles, 200 bonnets, and upwards of 100 pairs of shoes, with innumerable kerchiefs and scarfs, which had been purchased by the deceased lady within ten years of her demise.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM has been closed to the public for a week for the purpose of being thoroughly cleaned in every department, and new arrangements carried out for the accommodation of the increasing number of visitors. It reopens to-day.

THE EARL OF CHARLEMONT (now in his eighty-fifth year) and Sir Thomas Staples, Bart., Q.C. (also in his eighty-fifth year), are the only surviving members of the late Irish Houses of Lords and Commons.

A LETTER FROM CAPTAIN ALLEN YOUNG, dated Haldersing, Aug. 7, states that the *Por* was on the point of starting for Iceland, after a successful survey of the Faroe Isles for the North Atlantic Telegraph. All well.

AT MILAN the adventures of Garibaldi are made the subject of a military ballet, in which the heroic leader dances and wields his sabre amid the almost frantic plaudits of the public.

A BOILER BURST at the Dundyan Ironworks, Airdree, yesterday week, killing five men and seriously injuring several others. James Gallagher, the engineman who had charge of the boiler, has been taken into custody.

THE HERTFORD, LUTON, AND DUNSTABLE RAILWAY, which has been leased to the Great Northern, was opened for general traffic on Saturday last.

LAST SATURDAY NIGHT the Rev. John Morison Snoddy, the Chaplain of the London Hospital, expired suddenly at his residence.

THE FIRST ROD of the Rowsley and Brixton (Continuation) Railway—the ultimate object of which is the establishment of railway communication with Manchester—was cut on Wednesday week at Bakewell.

SO MANY PRIARS AND CURATES have sought admission into the Garibaldian ranks that the Pro-Dictator Depretis has been compelled to form a special brigade of these sacred warriors, and accordingly he has named Don Paulo Sardo, a Benedictine, Colonel of the corps, who wears a sable uniform.

MRS. ELIZABETH LITZENBERGER died at the Stark County (Ohio) Infirmary, on the 1st ult., aged 102 years 10 months and 20 days. It is stated that when a girl she was a great favourite of General Washington, for whom she cooked during his visits to Little York, Pennsylvania.

### THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUES

MR. TRAIN, the inaugurator of street railways at Birkenhead, is a very different man to what you would judge him to be if you knew him only from his speeches and books. His speeches are the most extraordinary orations that have been uttered since the first spouter mounted his stump. There are some good things in them, but these are few and far between, like plums in a parish Christmas pudding. On the whole, they are the most extravagant, bombastic, egotistic, windy utterances that ever mortal man delivered. Judging from these, you would hardly decide that he is a farseeing, sagacious, hardworking, practical man; but this is what he really is. He has already made a fortune—has projected and carried out railway undertakings—has, if I mistake not, done something considerable in shipping matters—and has travelled in almost every part of the civilised world. His "herculean idea," as he calls it, is to develop street-railways in every great city and town in England, and he has certainly made a commencement.

There was a rumour lately that Mr. Lindsay, the shipowner, was going to the United States as a plenipotentiary, to make some arrangements with the Government there about the coasting trade and other matters, and great was the indignation of the *Times* upon the subject. "Mr. Cobden's mission is a failure; he has egregiously blundered, been overreached, &c.; and his failure ought to teach us not again to intrust our arrangements with foreign Powers to the hands of any but trained and practised diplomatists." Now, I have no sympathy with all this. In the first place, I do not believe that Cobden's mission is a failure. It suits the *Times* to say so, because it is annoyed and vexed about the paper duties; but let us wait till Cobden, having fulfilled his duties at Paris, returns, and in his place in Parliament gives us in his own simple style, as he will do, no doubt, a history of his mission, what he was intrusted to do, and what he has done. I have great faith in Cobden; and I further believe that, when we shall come to know what this treaty really is, and get at a right focal distance from it, to enable us to see it in all its bearings, we shall discover that it is really a great achievement and a vast step in advance. Nor do I believe in the theory that none but practised and trained diplomatists ought to be employed in making these international arrangements. Franklin was not a trained diplomatist, but at Paris he proved himself quite capable of coping with the old diplomatists of the age. At all events, it surely must strike every one, I should think, that to intrust the arrangement of tariffs and other commercial questions to any but commercial men is the wildest policy. What can my Lord Cowley, my Lord Normanby, or Mr. Bulwer know of such matters? If diplomacy be a science which no man can understand without careful training, do men learn the political economies of commerce, and trade, and shipping, by intuition? One can understand that there would be a good deal of commotion and fluttering in the diplomatic dovecot upon the introduction of a strange bird, for in this diplomatic dovecot there are some pretty pickings, which will clearly be in danger if strange birds are admitted. And this new principle of working without pay, what will that lead to? But why the *Times* should put itself into such a fluster is difficult to see, excepting for the reason which I have already hinted at—viz., that it has been touched upon the raw. Nevertheless, the *Times* is right in objecting to Mr. Lindsay as a plenipotentiary, for Mr. Lindsay is certainly not qualified for such an office. He knows all about shipping, no doubt, and is an acute and canny man of business; but he lacks culture and address, is often not correct in his statements, and is not infrequently very imprudent and rash. To compare him with Cobden is foolish, for he is as inferior to the member for Rochdale as he may be superior to one of his own shippers. However, happily, it seems not to be a fact that Mr. Lindsay is to be a Government plenipo. It is now said that he is going out on his own hook—authenticated, it may be, by Government, but neither employed nor empowered.

No! Mr. Edwin James is not going on a mission to Garibaldi. Mr. James is ambitious for place, but his ambition does not point that way. He means, if possible, to be Solicitor-General, then Attorney-General, and then take a judgeship; or, perhaps, he is vain enough to aspire to the woolsack and a peerage. It is well known that it was to this end that he came into Parliament; it is to this end that he occasionally praises and supports, but oftener badgers, the Government; it is to this end that he attends so sedulously at the House, to the great damage of his practice. He is playing the great game with high stakes. When Keating was promoted from the Solicitor-Generalship to the bench Mr. Edwin James hoped to take his place, and a "round robin" was to be signed by some of his political associates to Lord Palmerston was talked about, but I do not think that project was carried out. I fancy these said friends met the proposition rather coolly, and that ultimately it fell to the ground. Mr. Atherton got the post, as, of course, he would do before Mr. James; and if he had been out of the way there was Mr. Collier to be satisfied before the learned member for Marlebone. Still, Mr. James hopes, and struggles onward up the greased pole; and by the blessing of the higher and lower powers will get, if not to the top, where the great seals hang, to a comfortable perch near the top, some day, no doubt.



## THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

SEVERAL months ago I placed before you the scheme of the National Newspaper League and Company (Limited), and in the course of time we discussed the first issue of its progeny, *The Dial*. It was originally intended that this wonder of the press world should have been a daily newspaper. But either sufficient funds were not forthcoming, or the managers did not see their way clearly, or some other impediment existed; and the journal was commenced as a weekly issue, and as such has since continued. It is only fair to those interested in its production to say that the *Dial* is purely original. It was started with the intention of being made a journal *per se*, and this intention has been thoroughly carried out. Throughout the category of British journalism it would be impossible to find its parallel for inanity, bad writing, warped judgment, and narrow views. One thing in its favour is, that it does little harm. There is not more false grammar in its columns than in an hundred other periodicals with twenty times its circulation, and there is an entire absence of anything political or class feeling. It is the merest chip-in-porridge, filtering out the dullest news, and the weakest commentarial platitudes, for the edification of the few thousand shareholders who are unfortunate enough to have commercial relations with it; and dragging out a dreary existence, utterly unknown to the great body of the general public. This state of things pleases its council no longer. They are ambitious—they would fill the mouths and the ears of men with the glory of their name; their office shall no longer look like a bankrupt house-agent's, started at in wonder by the Bride-lane betting-men and the enthusiastic noble sportsmen who crowd round the windows of the *Sunday Times*! They would start a daily paper which should become a power in the State, and to this end they convened a public meeting, which was held on Monday week at Radley's Hotel, and the account of which I take from their own columns. The Rev. David Thomas was called to the chair, and proceeded at once to business. He invoked, with serious earnestness, the attention of his audience to what he had to say to them; he told them that he had reached a point in their enterprise at which something must be done (rather discouraging this for the weekly writers who thought they had been doing wonders for the last few months), but, although they had started a weekly journal "in whose merits not a few rejoice," the shareholders were not satisfied:—

If a Shakespeare or an angel from Heaven were to edit the weekly they would not be satisfied. They want the daily (Laughter).

But there were great difficulties in the way of this start—lack of necessary funds, and lukewarmness of co-operation among shareholders. This was feelingly touched upon by the rev. chairman, who afterwards graphically described the penny press, as follows:—

If all the shareholders would be true to the pledge implied in the joining—namely, to co-operate heartily with those in making this great experiment—I should have had but little difficulty. The hearty co-operation of nine thousand men would have made any paper a tremendous power and success at once. But in this I have been sadly disappointed. We have worked night and day; and, instead of co-operation, you have to a large extent treated us with indifference or sneering and reproach. If I were able I would this day return the money of every grumbling shareholder, and free the enterprise of them. Another difficulty in starting an entirely new journal is this—the ground is occupied. The penny press has taken the field. If you want to create a mere secular paper, there is the *Telegraph* admirably filling the whole sphere. If you wanted to create a sober journal on strong Conservative principles, there is the *Standard* pushing on with intense earnestness. If you want to create a daily journal on liberal principles and in a religious spirit, there is the *Star*, which appeals to the religious world by chronicling religious services and the doings of churches, and which has a large circulation among our shareholders, and amongst those to whom we should have to look for support (Cheers).

It was, however, distinctly to be understood that whatever newspaper was purchased was to adopt the name and the "original prospectus" (whatever that may be) of the *Dial*, and resolutions to this effect were proposed and seconded. But, notwithstanding the "cheers" and "laughter" which greeted the mover and seconder of the resolution, there was a strong and persistent opposition. One Mr. Frederick Wragge, of Stoke, seems to have felt strongly in the matter, and to have spoken with great good sense and prudence until his eloquence, unfortunately, got the better of him and ran him off his legs. So long as he kept to the question of whether the *Dial* should be a daily or a weekly journal—should be extended or wound up—he was all right; but when he struck out into a sea of tropes and metaphors his little corals and bladders got loose, and he floundered horribly. However, Mr. Wragge found a seconder, but the pair were speedily demolished by Henry Bateman, Esq., who, in a series of delicious Gampisms ("as a long time admirer of the wonderful though delirious *Times*, which I never feel that I can begin my day's business without having it on desk"), warmly supported the amalgamation, and so did some score others—among them a Mr. John Platts, of Cuesham. Platts, who reasoned well, said that he wasn't a good speaker himself, but that he lived eight miles from a very good speaker, Benjamin Disraeli, with whom he was on very good terms, and who very characteristically narrated his connection with the *Dial*, and who is, doubtless, a specimen of two-thirds of the shareholders:—

Twenty years and six months ago I was in sad circumstances; but when I got a sober man I wanted to read, and I found myself at an institution. And who came to Chesham but these gentlemen! Well, I said to my wife, "They are going to have a paper called the *Dial*." "The *Dial*!" said she; "what is that?" "Oh, I don't know," I said; "but I'll be one with them to-night." "I'll go with you," says she. (We go hand in hand since the last twenty years.) Well, we went. Mr. Thomas, you know, had great influence in our town. Well, I said to Mr. Thomas, "Do you know Samuel Bowley?" (You know Quakers are wide awake.) He said, "Yes, I do." "Have he taken shares?" said I. He said, "Yes." "Then so will I," I said. "You see, gentlemen, they have influence in the country, and these things carry some people. Lucy sat next to me, and she says, 'What are you thinking about?' I said, 'What do you say—shall we have one share or two?' "Well," she says, "try one first, and see how that does." (Laughter.) Well, I took her advice (cheers and laughter); and when we got home she said, "You may depend upon it that Mr. Thomas would not recommend a thing if it was not honest and good" (cheers); and she wanted another share. I am a plain man, and I say carry on the concern; and if you cannot wind it up. I am a plain man and speak what I mean, and if I had not said what I have said to-night I should not have slept well to-night. (Cheers.)

So by a large majority the resolution was passed, and in the course of a month or so we shall probably enjoy Jacques's opportunity of seeing fools "draw *dials* from their pokes," and look upon them with lacklustre eye.

There are of course but few literary announcements at this season of the year, but in the recent quarterly issue of Messrs. Longman's "Notes on Books" two or three interesting volumes are heralded as forthcoming. Among them is a "Selection of the Political Ballads of the 17th and 18th Centuries," edited and annotated by Mr. W. Wilkins, in two volumes. This selection will comprise specimens of the ballads published originally as broadsides, from the time of the great Rebellion to the death of George II. These ballads were, it will be remembered, largely quoted by Lord Macaulay in the marginal notes to his history. Another very interesting volume will be the "Autobiography of Mrs. Piozzi," the famous teatmaking friend of Dr. Johnson, which contains a rapid sketch of her life to the time of her settling at Bath, her history being then continued by another hand to the period of her death. Messrs. Blackwood are preparing "Wellington's Career, a Military and Political Summary," from the pen of Colonel E. B. Hamley, the well-known author of "Lady Lee's Widowhood," &c. Messrs. Smith and Elder announce that they will publish an English edition, in which the author will have an interest, of Mr. Emerson's forthcoming work on "The Conduct of Life." It is stated that a new serial story, in the old shape, and between the old, green leaves, by Mr. Charles Dickens, may shortly be looked for, and that the celebrated traveller, M<sup>rs</sup>. Ida Pfeiffer, has left in manuscript an autobiography, and an account of her voyage in Madagascar, which will speedily be published, edited by Mr. G. F. Rieu. This is a résumé of the principal literary gossip. But authors and publishers are nearly all out of town and out of harness just now, and of which fact we may probably anticipate some racy sketches in Mr. Brown's next gentleman, according to the *Freemason's Chronicle*, is journeying in the Highlands, where his colleague, Mr. Shirley Brooks, is also travelling.

## THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT KNOWSLEY.

The review of the Lancashire Volunteers at Knowsley Park (Lord Derby's) passed off admirably on Saturday. More than 10,000 volunteers were present.

By early morning Liverpool was all astir. The most perfect stranger could, "with half an eye," see that something unusual was about to take place. Now a volunteer in the green uniform with scarlet facings, and intent upon his "storehouse," or, as we would say in London, his armoury, would hurry past at a headlong speed; then a hansom, well appointed, throwing into the shade in comfort and appearance its London namesake, its little tin flag, which when erect indicates its disengagement, lying prone upon its roof, the vehicle bearing a couple of young merchants, or a Cheshire or Yorkshire volunteer; extemporised vans, weak imitations of the gorgeous turns-out which convey London mechanics to Hampton Court or to the "Forest," but brilliant as far as ribbons and merry cargoes could make them, lumbered after their more agile relatives; huge omnibuses, drawn by "unicorns" or by horses three abreast, and freighted with ardent pleasure-seekers, rolled along; in fine, every vehicle that the ingenuity of man has yet invented, save and except those hideous drays known in Liverpool as "lorries," and which were very properly forbidden entrance, thronged the thoroughfare through Everton and West Derby in an unbroken stream, not unsuggestive of Sutton-gate on a Derby Day.

The troops began to arrive upon the ground soon after two o'clock, and continued to pour in in an almost unbroken line through the gates and along the various avenues for a considerable period, to the infinite delight of the crowds who thronged and lined each side of the paths. The troops fell in with the heads of the columns facing the Staff, the commissariat department in the rear. On the left of the line of contiguous columns were the six guns of the 4th and 8th Lancashire Artillery (two of them Armstrong's) and sixty men, under Captain H. H. Hornby and Captain Clay. On the extreme right the Lancashire Hussars (yeomanry), formed under Sir R. T. Gerard, Bart., in number two hundred. The Lancashire Mounted Rifles, who should have fallen in with the cavalry division, were, with some of the Liverpool Scottish, detached to keep the ground.

The line of contiguous columns was in length not far from half a mile, and presented a highly-imposing appearance; for the uniforms, although generally sombre, when massed looked not very different from those of the line. But, although the troops afforded the spectators no insufficient or unpicturesque focus for their countless eyes, the troops had decidedly the best of the day, so far as sightseeing went. From their commanding position on a hill they overlooked the entire number of the spectators, who, in a belt of some eighty yards in width and two or three miles in circumference, inclosed the volunteers in a living wall resplendent with ribbons and other gay and lively articles of attire, and which was itself surrounded by another cincture formed of the vehicles which occupied the higher ground at the back of the pedestrians. Some idea may be formed of the number of conveyances from the fact that out of Liverpool alone 8000 carriages of various descriptions are reported to have passed. The other districts would afford about an equal number, making about 16,000 vehicles in all. Each of these averaged at least six passengers, which would give 100,000 as the number who entered the park irrespective of pedestrians.

The review was announced for three o'clock, but for some time after that hour the troops had not all arrived, and the commencement was accordingly deferred until their appearance. A few minutes before five a flag run upon the staff on the top of the hall gave the signal for the salute of eleven guns from the artillery on the left of the line, which announced the departure of the Staff from the mansion. Among these around Sir George Wetherall, the General commanding the district, were Lord Derby, who appeared in plain clothes, and wearing the ribbon of the Garter; and Lord Sefton, in uniform, as Lord Lieutenant of the county, &c. A large number of visitors to the hall accompanied Lord Derby and Sir George Wetherall to the ground. On their arrival at the reviewing point, amid the thunders of the guns and the cheers of the assembled thousands, the flags were run up, and the three stags' heads of the Stanleys floated, in true baronial style, upon the breeze. At five o'clock the Staff, followed by many carriages, departed to drive down the line. General Sir G. Wetherall often stopped to inspect the men. This inspection having been completed, the General returned to the flagstaffs, Lord Derby and others of the Staff remaining for a few moments to examine the Armstrong guns. As soon as the Staff rejoined the General the march past commenced, the bands being massed in front of the grand stand, to which the fair and noble occupants of the carriages descended, and the vehicles were driven off to await the conclusion of the review.

## THE MARCHING PAST.

The "marching past" was commenced by the Lancashire Hussars, a magnificent body of cavalry, splendidly mounted, and numbering nearly 200 troopers. The public were loud in their encomiums on this splendid body of men and horses, whom it would be impossible to surpass by the finest regiment in the service. Next came the artillery, four battalions, and numbering upwards of 2000, one battalion being composed entirely of the artisans engaged in the factories of the Cunard Company. Conspicuous amongst the commanders of the artillery brigade was the venerable Colonel Brown, one of Liverpool's merchant princes, who, it is said, contributes £3000 a year to the maintenance of the efficiency of his battalion. After the artillery came the "first brigade," four battalions, commanded respectively by Lieutenant-Colonel Bousfield, Major Bourne, Captain Greenall, and Lieutenant-Colonel Gladstone. Colonel Bousfield, the youthful Commandant of the 1st Lancashire, was loudly cheered as he rode along at the head of his perfect corps. We were informed that for this officer may be claimed the honour of having practically originated the volunteer movement in England. So far back as 1857 he tendered to the Government of the day the services of 120 young fellows, drilled by himself, for garrison duty. The offer was declined, but, nothing daunted, the young civilian soldier worked steadily at his organisation, and now has his reward in being Colonel Commandant of one of the finest volunteer corps in the world. This brigade mustered 2211 men.

The second brigade, which was commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Crofton, was stronger in numbers, amounting to 2267 men, all told. This brigade included a battalion from Manchester, commanded by Lord Grey de Wilton, and numbering nearly 700 men. The marching of this battalion was excellent, and was loudly cheered. The third brigade was commanded by Lieut. Colonel Lightfoot, C.B., assisted by Lieut. Wheatley, 84th Regiment, Major of Brigade. It included the youths from Rossall School, a very smart cadet corps, and the 11th Preston, commanded by Major Pedder. As the Preston corps approached the flagstaff, from the top of which floated the broad, white banner of the ancient house, with its motto, "Sans changer," the band struck up a well-known air, "Stanley is coming!" long familiar to Preston ears at election times, until the fatal day upon which the then Lord Stanley saw himself headed at the poll, and when the old house in the centre of the town was pulled down to make room for a cotton-mill. The fourth brigade was commanded by Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. P. W. M. Talbot, who, it is understood, is about to assume the most intimate relations with Knowsley Hall, and included contingents from all the great towns of the county. The marching of all was excellent, and, as will be seen from some observations of the reviewing officer which we insert lower down, fully satisfied the most competent critic.

When the marching past, which occupied about an hour, had terminated, the volunteer army, between 10,000 and 12,000, resumed its original position, and advanced in columns, the space not allowing of an advance in line. The united bands then struck up the national anthem, which was responded to by the vast multitude with enthusiastic cheering. The officers were now called to the front, and General Wetherall, accompanied by Lord Derby, who was most loudly cheered, proceeded to address to them a few farewell observations.

General Wetherall said:—

Commanding Officers and Gentlemen,—I wish to express to you the entire satisfaction I have received—a satisfaction which I am sure everybody else who has witnessed it has experienced—from this beautiful display. It must serve, I feel assured, to impress everybody with the conviction of the extra-

ordinary progress which the regiments before me have made in those field movements which are necessary in actual war. I have had many opportunities of witnessing the great advance made by rifle volunteers, and nothing can, in my opinion, well exceed the rapidity of that advance. It keeps pace with the hopes of every Englishman, and I cannot express to you what happiness it gives me to be associated with these your patriotic gatherings. I do not think I can more appropriately bring to a close the few remarks which I have deemed it to be my duty on this occasion to make than by suggesting that we should express our thanks after the good old English fashion for the princely hospitality of our noble host, to whose kindness we are indebted for this splendid spectacle.

## THE REPEAT.

The address concluded amidst a thundering cheer, the men piled arms, and were then drawn up to receive the refreshments, to which they were now perfectly ready to do every justice. The baskets, each containing sixty pies and some rolls, with other eatables for the use of single companies, were found to be in a very satisfactory condition. The pies were not only eatable, they were delicious. There was plenty for everybody, and everybody was pleased. The men were not allowed to straggle; they threw themselves down between the lines of piled arms, and devoted themselves to a discussion of the provisions, the scene, and "what a brick" Lord Derby was. The ale—of the good old Knowsley brew—flowed in plenty; for, though it was understood that the quantity for each volunteer was limited to a pint, this part of the regulations was not strictly adhered to. The pies weighed between five and six tons altogether, and had to be conveyed from Liverpool in ten carts; the Knowsley ale was contained in twenty-five hogsheads; and there were besides a hundred and ten barrels of ale from the breweries. There were also hundreds of dozens of bottled ale and porter, with wines, soda-water, lemonade, &c. For sandwiches there were employed 30 hams, 15 rounds of beef, 50 tongues, 1000lb. of roast beef, 2000lb. of bread, and 300lb. of butter; 500lb. of Cheshire cheese concluded the repeat. Nor was the general public overlooked, water-carts, with drinking-cups for the supply of that fluid gratuitously, being stationed in different places; and enterprising caterers from Liverpool were allowed to erect booths in the park for the sale, at moderate prices, of both food and drink.

While the marching was going on a little episode occurred. The son of Garibaldi, who is at school in the vicinity of Liverpool, happened to be discovered in the middle of the dense crowd outside the barrier, and, his name having been made known, the youth, much to his consternation, was cheered vehemently by the people, who cried out, "Garibaldi for ever!" and at last he was brought up to the principal booth, where he speedily became an object of great attraction. He, however, overcome by modesty, beat a hasty retreat with his companion; and it was only by coaxing, and almost force, that he could be induced to present himself to the Countess of Derby and the other ladies in the booth.

## THE SLAVE TRADE.

The American Government, in reply to Lord John Russell's despatch recommending a more systematic plan of cruising on the coast of Cuba for the purpose of suppressing the slave trade, decline the proposition. They allege against it the usual United States' policy of not entering into alliances with foreign nations—for, to cruise with effect near Cuba there should be a special treaty with Spain. The slave trade is, however, condemned in strong words; the recent activity of the American squadron in capturing slavers is referred to, and Lord John Russell is advised to insist on Spain giving up the importation. The proposal of coolie importation is rejected as inadmissible.

## THE PRINCE'S VISIT TO CANADA.

## QUEBEC.

The Prince of Wales landed at Quebec on Saturday afternoon, the 19th ult. The weather was dull and rainy, which, however, little interfered with the heartiness of the Prince's reception. All the vessels of war in the harbour saluted with manned yards, and gave three grand cheers for his Royal Highness as his barge swept past to the shore. At the spot selected for the disembarkation a handsome pavilioned canopy had been erected, under which stood all the officers of State and chief dignitaries of the city in full uniform. In the background a spacious balcony of seats had been raised for the accommodation of non-official visitors, and, as this was crowded, the whole scene was striking enough to impress the Prince and all who saw it from the river most favourably. Under the canopy the Mayor read an address, to which the Prince replied with an emphasis that made every word as audible as though he spoke in a room to half-a-dozen listeners:—"Be assured," he said, "that her Majesty will receive with no little satisfaction the account of my reception among you, proving, as it does, that her feelings towards the people are met on their part by the most devoted and loyal attachment to herself, her throne, and her family. Still more will she rejoice to learn from your own lips that all differences of origin, language, and religion are lost in one universal spirit of patriotism, and that all classes are knit to each other and to the mother country by the common ties of equal liberty and free institutions. For myself, I will only add that I shall ever take a deep concern in all that tends to promote the prosperity of this beautiful and interesting city."

The address over, three cheers were called for and given, but it must in truth be said that cheering is a weak point in the Canadian social system. A procession, partly of carriages and partly on foot, was then formed and moved up through the town. All the streets were beautifully decorated, trees were set in the ground at the edge of all the foot-paths, houses were screened in with deep ornamental balconies of evergreens and transparencies, and lofty arches crowded all the main thoroughfares. Troops appeared everywhere along the route in a regular line, and in the streets promiscuously. As his Royal Highness passed along the cannon thundered, the flags waved, and the people cheered. Scotchmen with bagpipes, volunteer rifle corps, artillerymen, infantry, common councilmen, and citizens in carriages escorted him.

His Royal Highness passed through the city for the greater part of its entire length, issuing out under the St. Louis Gate, on his way to Cataract, the residence of Sir Edmund Head, the Governor-General of Canada. In the evening Quebec illuminated, and a more effective or more general display of this kind is rarely seen.

Next day the Prince attended Divine services at the Anglican cathedral. He was met at the porch by the Bishop and the clergy. The Governor's pew was refitted with crimson drapery, having a throne in the centre. The Prince was accompanied by the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Mulgrave, Lord Lyons, the Governor-General, Admirals, Milne, Sir F. Williams, and many officers of the Army and Navy, the latter in full uniform. The cathedral was crowded, but perfect order was preserved. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Houseman, the Bishop's chaplain. We also learn that the Prince had made an excursion to Cap Rouge and Chaudière Falls. A levee had been held, at which both the Speakers had been knighted. Great feeling was manifested among the French and Irish residents as to the priority of position of the Roman and Anglican Bishop. The Mayor, who is a French Canadian, and is connected with the Roman Archbishop, desired to have the Romanist take precedence, and so decided at first, and only reversed his decision when he found that the storm of indignation from the English would be too strong for him to withstand. One of the provincial secretaries, Mr. Allyn, failed to illuminate, and, consequently, the indignant populace broke every window in his house.

## MONTREAL.

The Prince left Quebec by the steamer *Kingston* on the 23rd ult., and arrived the same evening at Three Rivers. At the latter place his Royal Highness was received by the city authorities, the Government officials, and numbers of citizens, who presented an address. The town was illuminated. The Prince reached Montreal on the 24th, but, owing to unfavourable weather, did not land until the next morning. He was met on the wharf by the Mayor and Corporation, the members of the Government, the members of Parliament, the Commander of the Forces (attended by a numerous Staff), and the Anglican and Roman Bishops and clergy, &c. A guard of honour and escort were furnished by the volunteer corps. It was estimated that at least 40,000 persons



were present. After receiving and replying to the addresses of the Mayor and City Council, the Prince drove in procession through the principal streets to the exhibition, which was opened with great éclat. His reception was very enthusiastic, and the line of route was beautifully decorated. His Royal Highness proceeded in the afternoon to lay the cornerstone of the Victoria Bridge. A considerable number were invited to witness the ceremony; after which the Prince partook of luncheon at the buildings of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and returned to the residence of the Commander of the Forces, which was specially fitted up for himself and suite. The city was illuminated in the evening, and a magnificent display of fireworks took place on the Victoria Bridge.

Respecting the scene at the Montreal City Council, which we reported last week, Sir Cusack P. Roney writes denying the alleged disloyalty of the French Canadians. As to the bad language in the City Council, Sir Cusack says, "It was no sooner known that such language had been used, or reported to have been used, than a meeting of the French Canadians was immediately summoned, not only to condemn the language uttered, but to denounce the speaker as having completely alienated himself from his fellow-countrymen by the course he had pursued, and not a few were prepared to make such a public example of him that there should be no mistake about his alleged sentiments being in common with the French Canadians generally. Duhamel, however, denied, in the most emphatic manner, the language reported of him, and further made the most abject apology for anything which he may have said of an offensive character."

## ST. JOHN.

We have before reported the arrival of the Prince of Wales at St. John, New Brunswick, which event took place on the 2nd of August; but with the illustrations on the present page, and on page 150, we must recall the incidents of the visit.

The Prince arrived on the 2nd ult., as we have stated; but, as it was then late at night, he did not land till next morning. The place where he was to be received was inclosed on three sides by high tiers of seats. But these were the venture of a private speculation; and, as there was at the last moment rather an array of empty benches, they took largely from the general effect. The steps up to the top of the wharf, also, were not complete when the Prince was ready to land, so that the carpenters were actually driving nails at one end of the stage at the very moment when his Highness began to ascend at the other. It was a very broad staging of planks, placed at a very steep incline, scored across at rather distant intervals with rough strips of wood, apparently intended to trip up the whole cortège. It was an exciting moment when the *Styx* began to man yards, and the Royal barge pushed off from her side, and still the wretched landing-stage was not completed. The good Mayor and Sheriffs hurried about wildly, and provincial dignitaries, seizing on tools, began to hammer wildly, dragging

a smooth carpet over the inequalities of the woodwork, as if the whole machine was not slippery enough already. Nearer and nearer came the barge, and louder and louder grew the hammering: everybody said it would be finished, though everybody thought it would not, until, as the Prince disembarked, the professional carpenters were driven away, while the amateurs threw down their tools and stood with a bland smile to receive him, as if everything had been ready and they in waiting for his landing since midnight.

The Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. Manners Sutton, and Staff, were in attendance to welcome his Royal Highness, for whom, at once, three cheers were given. No stay was made at the landing-place, and no addresses were presented, so that the Prince went at once to his carriage, and a kind of procession was formed of the private chariots in which his Highness and suite were seated. From the time of leaving the landing-stage till the procession stopped at the house of the late Judge Chapman, which had been fitted up for the stay of his Highness (see the above illustration), there was no cheering whatever. The people, who lined the streets in dense crowds, gazed eagerly and, apparently, awestruck, on the Prince, and never ventured on a sound or movement. The Prince, however, seemed much more pleased with this decorum than with any amount of acclamation, as it gave him an opportunity to observe the town and the splendid rows of men composing the Volunteer Fire Companies, who, in their handsome uniforms and with their decorated engines drawn up in lines, kept the streets on both sides clear. There were many volunteer rifle companies out also. On the lawn in front of the Prince's residence a large number of beautiful little

children, all dressed in white with blue sashes, were collected to sing "God save the Queen," with some new verses specially introduced in honour of his Royal Highness, on whose path, as he advanced towards the house, they were also to strew the bouquets of flowers with which they were provided for that purpose. These little innocents, however, like their fathers and brothers outside the gates, seemed to forget everything but clapping their hands and gazing on his Royal Highness, and in their loyal confusion gave the National Anthem with surprising variations as to time and tune. From the same cause the Prince received quite a shower of flowers, which were flung at him and over him by dozens, and eager was the scramble when he had passed to get any of the little bouquets on which he had chanced to tread.

The house fitted up for his Royal Highness, though very small, had been beautifully decorated and furnished with everything new, save the table, easy-chair, and a few articles of furniture which had been used by his grandfather, the Duke of Kent, when staying on a visit there, and which, though very many years have since elapsed, have always been carefully preserved. It required, however, a very strong belief in the force of traditions and associations to reconcile one to their appearance in such apartments.

At two o'clock in the afternoon the Prince held a levée at the Court House, the interior of which had been handsomely gilt and decorated specially for the occasion. Here addresses, as well as individuals, were presented. In the evening the whole town was illuminated. Very few designs were attempted, but every house and tree was covered with Chinese lanterns and little variegated lamps, hung here and there in the most picturesque confusion. Some twenty-five thousand visitors were in St. John that night, and no accommodation was to be had for love or money.

## SUBURB OF ST. ROCH, QUEBEC.

It must be an interesting event for our young Prince of Wales to visit those portions of the great American continent which still remain British possessions; and at Quebec there are so many points, both of geographical and commercial interest, that his stay there may be reckoned as one of the most pleasing parts of the excursion which he has undertaken. Founded in 1608 by Champlain, the geographer to the French King, and occupying the site of an Indian village, formerly called Stadacona, Quebec, both from its position and resources, may well be the capital of Lower Canada. Situated on a promontory on the left bank of the River St. Lawrence, at its confluence with the St. Charles, the city stands on a considerable elevation, Cape Diamond, at the end of the promontory, reaching an elevation of 350 feet. The upper town, of which the citadel occupies the greatest height, occupies an area of more than forty acres, and the whole natural position is so strong that, with the addition of those fortifications which have from



THE PRINCE OF WALES'S RESIDENCE DURING HIS STAY AT ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.



THE SUBURB OF ST. ROCH, QUEBEC.



to time been added, it may well be deemed impregnable. To the south-west of the upper town lie the Plains of Abraham, where, in 1759, the battle was fought by which General Wolfe took Quebec from the French. Two gates lead from the upper town to these plains, while three others communicate with the lower town, which lies under the cliffs along the St. Lawrence and the St. Charles. Adjoining the lower town on the west, and occupying a flat in the St. Charles, stands St. Roche, represented in our Engraving—one of the most beautiful situations in the district, although the entire suburb was destroyed in the great fires of May and June, 1845, when altogether sixteen hundred houses were destroyed, and one-third of the inhabitants of the city left almost homeless. The beauty of the scenery of Quebec and this its river suburb may be imagined, since the St. Lawrence itself spreads out here to more than a mile in breadth; and the distant hills, their wooded slopes stretching out into the water, mark the union of the two great streams which carry the commerce of the city into all parts of the world.

#### RUINS OF THE RECENT FIRE IN LONG-ACRE.

The accompanying Engraving represents the destruction occasioned in two or three hours by the fire in Long-acre. In "the Acre" and at the corner of Endell-street, stood Mr. Kesterton's coach-factory, a large and handsome building, more than a hundred feet high, and with a frontage of nearly 180 feet. The basement was used as a workshop for the wheelers, smiths, and other workmen engaged in the heavier operations of the trade. The ground floor was devoted to finished carriages, and above this was a balcony, ascended by a spiral staircase, around which were also arranged carriages in different stages of completion. Above this floor was the carriage-makers' and bodymakers' loft; above this a wood-loft, and again above this the painting and trimming department, the latter containing a considerable amount of turpentine, varnishes, and other inflammable materials. The fire was first observed

to issue from one of the windows of the third floor. Thence it spread rapidly over the whole building, which at one time looked like a huge furnace. From the upper portion of the factory the flames leaped upon the roof of St. Martin's Hall, and devoured it too. How complete was the destruction we need not say; that is plain enough from the accompanying sketch.

The first stone of St. Martin's Hall was laid by Viscount Morpeth (now Earl of Carlisle) on the 21st of June, 1847. It

they could be conducted to the shore, and thence make their escape. Of this city of Deir-el-Kamar, once shaded by olive and mulberry trees, which threw their foliage over their quiet terraces, and supplied the people with fruit—where an active and prosperous community so lately carried on the cares of daily life in ignorance of their impending miseries—there now remains nothing but a mass of calcined ruins, an accusing monument of the atrocities committed by the Druses and the Turks.

was built from a design by Mr. R. Westmacott, on a site which was presented to Mr. Hullah by one of the great civic companies, we believe. The style of architecture was Elizabethan, with iron arched and panelled roof of immense span, and the hall would comfortably accommodate 3000 persons. It was first opened on the 11th of February, 1850.

#### COURTYARD OF THE HOUSE OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT DEIR-EL-KAMAR.

It will be remembered that we gave some particulars last week of the attack of the Druses and Maronites upon Deir-el-Kamar, and mentioned the devoted exertions of Mr. Bird, the missionary of the American College at Abeih. We this week engrave the courtyard of this gentleman's house, where many of the Christians found refuge during the atrocious massacres which were perpetrated in the whole district.

This house was formerly a part of the palace of the Emir Beschir, Prince of Lebanon, and was surrounded by gardens known under the name of Ebtadin, and planned by this Governor, who exercised so much influence in Syrian affairs until his exile to Constantinople in 1840.

Here, at the entrance of the town, in the road which passes near the sea, Mr. Bird resided with his family; and during the fearful days on which the massacre commenced it became an asylum for a crowd of the Christian victims, who, thanks to the protection of the Sheik of Abeih, were able to save themselves from their persecutors till



THE RECENT FIRE IN LONG-ACRE.—RUINS OF KESTERTON'S COACH-FACTORY.



THE COURTYARD OF THE HOUSE OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT DEIR-EL-KAMAR, WHERE THE CHRISTIANS TOOK REFUGE DURING THE MASSACRE AT BEYROUT



## NEW MUSIC.

*Erin*, Fantasia on Irish Melodies; *Caledonia*, Fantasia on Scotch Melodies. Composed expressly for Miss Arabella Goddard by JULES BENEDICT. New Edition. Boosey and Sons.

That these brilliant morceaux de bravoure should have attained almost unexampled popularity is not to be wondered at, considering the manner, at once clever and congenial, in which Mr. Benedict has treated the beautiful melodies that form their groundwork. For "Erin" he has selected two of the most racy of the (supposed) Irish national tunes, which will be recognised under the comparatively recent titles of "Believe me if all those endearing young charms" and "The Minstrel Boy." For "Caledonia" he has had recourse to "Auld Robin Gray," and one of the liveliest, most piquant, and characteristic of the Scottish reels. In both instances the wisdom of his choice is borne out by the complete success of his workmanship. The airs are admirably harmonised, and the passages are, without exception, graceful, showy, and effective. The plan of each fantasia is clear, well defined, and masterly; and in the Irish as in the Scotch essay the character of the tune is imitated throughout with the utmost felicity, though it is by no means certain that "The Minstrel Boy" is an Irish tune, any more than "The girl I left behind me," "The Cruisken Lawn," and others which were never thought to be anything but English until Moore adapted them. We often hear of Scotch and Irish music being wonderfully "characteristic," and yet persons who should be good judges are perpetually making mistakes as to the character of each. Mr. Chappell, in his volume of English national music, frequently remarks and shows that such and such a composer or compiler (among others Moore) could not tell the tunes of one country from those of another. From this we infer—while fully believing that each possesses a certain number of airs clearly impressed with the stamp of nationality—that, owing to interchange, imitation, and probably some other causes, there is a far greater resemblance than is generally supposed between the airs of England and Ireland, and also between those of England and Scotland. During the last year "fantasias on Irish airs" have been published by Mr. Wallace (an Irishman) and Mr. Benedict, in each of which one of the motives is "The Minstrel Boy," otherwise "My lodging is on the cold ground." With regard to the nationality of this tune, Mr. W. Chappell tells us that it has been a stock song in England since 1775, and that it was never claimed for Ireland until the beginning of this century, when Thomas Moore included it among his Irish melodies. "I believe," he adds, "there is no ground whatever for calling it Irish. The late Edward Bunting, who was engaged to note down all the airs played by the harpers of the different provinces of Ireland when they were collected together at Belfast in 1792, and who devoted a long life to the collection of Irish music, distinctly assured me that he did not believe it to be Irish, that no one of the harpers played the tune, and that it had no Irish character. I do not think a higher authority as to Irish music could be quoted, or one more tenacious of any infringement upon airs which he considered to be of truly Irish origin. I might add the testimony of Dr. Crotch, Messrs. Ayrton, T. Cook, J. Augustine Wade, and others, both Irish and English, who have expressed similar opinions to that of Bunting; but, in fact, there is a total want of evidence, external and internal, of its being an Irish tune. About the same time that Moore claimed it it was printed in Dublin in Clifton's 'British Melodies.'"

*For Ever and For Ever.* Song, written by Alfred Tennyson; composed by Mrs. W. BLANCHARD JERROLD. Dedicated by permission to the Author. (Boosey and Sons.)

The charming little poem of "The River" has inspired Mrs. Blanchard Jerrold with a very beautiful melody which will henceforth be associated inseparably with Tennyson's words. The air is gracefully harmonized, and, altogether, this is one of the happiest musical "illustrations" of Tennyson that has been produced.

*La Nadjeda.* Polka Gracieuse for the Pianoforte. Cramer and Co. An exceedingly graceful and well-written piece from beginning to end.

*Ramsgate Sands.* Quadrille. By Buckhardt.

A comic, characteristic, and exceedingly lively quadrille on popular airs, of which the figures are associated with the memory of, or intended to suggest, (1) The Excursion-boat—(2) The Promenade—(3) The Bazaar—(4) The Ride—(5) Ramsgate Sands. The wrapper is adorned with a coloured representation of the sands at Ramsgate, by Brandard, which the curious in such matters may compare with Mr. Frith's celebrated picture on the same subject.

ANOTHER "LIVE-EAGLE" INCIDENT.—The *Salut Public* of Lyons has the following:—"Some inhabitants of St. Just had imagined a rather original decoration on the occasion of their Majesties' visit to Notre Dame de Fourvières. At the corner of the Place des Minimes, where the road leading to Fourvières meets the Chemin-Neuf, a garland of foliage and flowers was suspended across the street, and a live eagle placed in the centre of the decoration. On their way to Fourvières, their Majesties passed without observing it; but, on their return, the garland was shaken and the eagle spread its wings. On becoming aware of this unusual compliment, the Emperor could not help smiling, took off his hat, and pointed out the eagle to the Empress, who was at the moment engaged in acknowledging the cheers of the crowd. This incident was the signal for a fresh outburst of enthusiasm."

THE "MALABAR."—The *Bombay Gazette* informs us that 1088 boxes of specie have been saved from the *Malabar*. Only ten remain, containing about £16,000, and they will most likely be saved on the weather moderating. When the *Pekin* passed through, the swell was too heavy for the divers to work. About one half the mails and baggage still remain unrecovered. Owing to the unusual mildness of the monsoon the divers have succeeded in a manner quite unexpected.

GREAT HURRICANE AT LEIPZIG.—A letter from Leipzig announces that that city was visited by a tremendous hurricane on Monday week, which caused immense damage. Of 2300 houses and public buildings, there was not one of which the windows were not broken by large hailstones. There were 900 panes of glass broken at the Townhall, and as many at the Post Office; and 1800 in the house of the bookseller Brockhaus. There are 2000 booksellers in Leipzig, besides numerous printing establishments, all of which have been closed for repairs since the storm.

THE IRISH AT SPOLETO.—The Irish at Spoleto have again mutined from spiritual, or rather spiritualistic, motives. They say that the wines of the country are too good to be fettered with the exorbitant prices attached to them, thus inverting the usual trade rule of high rates for excellent articles. As the publicans did not approve of the arguments a row ensued, in the course of which a company of German Jagers being marched against the rioters, between twenty and thirty of the latter were killed and wounded on the spot. In consequence of this harsh treatment about 100 volunteers took to their heels and turned their back on the Pope. They were, however, pursued by cavalry, and fetched back before they could reach Tuscan territory.

THE NEW DIVORCE ACT.—By this statute, containing eight sections, some important alterations have been made. The Judge Ordinary may now exercise the powers which by the first Act were vested only in full Court. He may call in the assistance of one of the other Judges, or he may direct a matter to be heard by the full Court. An appeal is given to the full Court, and also to the House of Lords. The Judges are to regulate the sittings of the full Court. In every case for a dissolution of marriage it shall be lawful for the Court, if it shall see fit, to direct all necessary papers in the matter to be sent to her Majesty's Proctor, who shall, under the direction of the Attorney-General, instruct counsel to argue before the Court any question in relation to such matter, and which the Court may deem it necessary or expedient to have fully argued, and her Majesty's Proctor shall be entitled to charge and be reimbursed the costs of such proceedings as part of the expense of his office. In regard to the settlement of property in cases of divorce or judicial separation it is to be binding, notwithstanding the disability of coverture. A very important amendment has been made by the new law as to decrees for divorce. Every decree for a divorce is in the first instance only to be a decree nisi, and not to be made absolute for at least three months. During the interval any person may show cause; and, should collusion or a suppression of facts be suspected, her Majesty's Proctor may intervene and retain counsel. He may produce evidence, and is to be reimbursed by the parties, and, if not fully paid, to be reimbursed out of the expense of his office. The Act is to be in force till the 31st of July, 1862, "and no longer."

## THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

THE 7th Surrey Rifle Volunteers assembled in great force on Saturday afternoon on the parade-ground, Sessions House, Newington-causeway. Major Parratt, the Adjutant, was unfortunately thrown from his horse just before leaving the Sessions House, but was not seriously injured, and was able to remount and proceed with his duty.

At a meeting held lately at the Hanover-square Rooms it was resolved to form a rifle corps to be composed of young men chiefly in the drapery trade, the corps to be called the "London Volunteer Fusiliers."

The Queen and the Prince Consort take a most lively interest in the affairs of the Berks County Rifle Meeting in Windsor Great Park, allowing the services of the labourers in the Great Park to be employed in the preparations. Her Majesty has also subscribed £50 and the Prince Consort £25 towards the expenses. At the close of the contest a sumptuous dinner will be given by Lord Overstone to about 900 of the volunteers, to which the Queen and the Prince Consort will supply ten fat bucks.

The first inspection of the 12th (Chatham) company of Volunteer Artillery was held on Saturday last by Viscount Sydney, the Lord Lieutenant, who was accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Morris, Deputy-Inspector-General of Volunteers. In the afternoon the Viscount proceeded to Sheerness for the purpose of inspecting the 4th (Sheerness) and the 13th (Sheerness Dockyard) companies of Royal Artillery. During the inspection one of the shells, from some defect either in the shell or the "sight," burst just as it left the mouth of the gun; and, although there were a number of persons standing about, and also below in the ditch, no one was hurt.

An influential meeting held in the city of Salisbury, at the orderly-room of the 1st Wiltshire Rifle Volunteers, resulted in a unanimous resolution to organise a rifle association of a competitive character; and a committee of gentlemen was appointed to carry out the movement.

One hundred and four of the workmen belonging to the Elswall Ordnance Engine Works have joined the Newcastle Rifle Corps, and will form a detachment to be called the Elswick Volunteer Engineers. The artillery corps formed at Great Yarmouth is now 180 strong. The members for the borough, Sir E. Lacon and Sir H. Stracey, have offered a purse of £10 to be contested for at 300, 400, and 500 yards.

On Saturday afternoon the official inspection of the City of Bristol Volunteer Rifle Corps and the 1st Gloucestershire or Bristol Volunteer Artillery Corps, which had been postponed from the previous Saturday on account of the weather, took place on Clifton Down, and was followed by the presentation of a silver bugle and trumpet, the gift of the ladies of Clifton and its vicinity.

On Saturday afternoon the members of the London Irish Volunteers practised firing for the first time in Hyde Park. The occasion passed off with the greatest éclat. The corps now numbers about 650, and in a few days they will be in possession of a first-rate practising-ground with a range of 2000 yards. In future the Tuesday and Thursday drills will be at Westminster Hall, at seven; and Burlington House will be the rendezvous for Saturday's parades.

A MAD SUITOR FOR THE PRINCESS MARY'S HAND.—A respectable-looking man, named George Alexander Nicholls, who had for a long time past been annoying Princess Mary and other members of the Royal Family, believing himself to be "the Lord Jesus Christ," and "God Almighty," and signing himself as such, was brought before the Westminster police magistrate last week. It was stated that Nicholls had been a shipowner, but that misfortune had reduced him to poverty, and had shattered his intellect, one of his delusions being that his ships and property had been illegally detained by some one. About two years since he had begun writing letters to her Majesty, the Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, and other members of the Royal Family; the Admiralty, the Bishop of London, and others, all of which were written in a most incoherent manner, the greater part containing quotations from the Scriptures, by which the unfortunate man had endeavoured to show that he was the Deity, was born in Noah's ark, &c. But his attention had been particularly directed towards Princess Mary, who, he conceived, entertained a violent passion for him, and to whom he had sent many letters, besides presents in the shape of baskets of flowers, workbags, and other articles. This conduct had brought him under the notice of the police, and he had promised them not to write any more letters to the Princess, which promise he had kept, but persisted in continually hovering about her carriage, and a few days ago had sent a letter to her Majesty. The letter began:—"I, the Lord Jesus Christ," and proceeded in that strain, the unfortunate writer endeavouring to show by the Revelations and by other signs and prophecies that he had been sent to redeem the world, and, after signing himself "The Lord Jesus Christ," it finished thus:—"Written with our hand from the Lord's city of London and Westminster, the New Jerusalem, this 21st day of August, in the year 1860." The police, on the reception of this letter, had taken him into custody as a lunatic, wandering at large not under proper control. He was given over to the parish authorities of St. George's, Hanover-square, as a lunatic, declaring to the last that he was sound in mind, and had been thanked by the Government for his plans for his country's safety.

ACCIDENT TO THE REAL BLONDIN.—The real Blondin, the tightrope dancer, has narrowly escaped death. He was crossing a tightrope in Ohio after dusk, wheeling a barrow, and encircled with a blaze of fireworks—doubtless in jealous imitation of the late splendid meteor. Before he had reached the middle of his aerial route one of the pieces exploded, and set fire to his clothing. There was no time to halt and extinguish the flames, and he could only keep on his course till he gained the end of his journey, and succeeded smothering the fire. He was sadly burnt.

THE DEAD ALIVE.—A New Orleans paper states that Mr. Henry, a merchant of that city, who was supposed to have been lost when the Collins steamer *Arcic* foundered, has unexpectedly appeared. When all hope of his surviving had been extinguished, his wife, young and attractive, mourned for him, then married the chief clerk of her late husband. Together the pair lived happily for several years, and to their family three children were added. On the 4th of last month the wife received from New York a letter written by her former husband. He had been picked up from a piece of the wreck, with five other survivors, and, being taken on board a whaler, had gone a long voyage with her. This ship was subsequently sunk, and fifteen of those aboard saved themselves upon an island, from which they were taken by another whaler, which was just commencing her cruise, and which only recently returned to New York.

FRANCE AND THE VIRGIN MARY.—September 12 is definitively fixed as the day of the inauguration on the heights of the Puy de Dome of a colossal statue of the Virgin cast from the cannon taken at Sebastopol. There will, doubtless, be an extraordinary gathering of people from many parts of France to witness the ceremony. The Bishop of the diocese, Mgr. Morillon, in a pastoral letter inviting his clergy to attend, says:—"This colossal statue will remind future centuries that on September 5 the Emperor promised to Mary the carcasses of Sebastopol, and that on September 8 Mary opened the gates of Sebastopol to the Emperor's soldiers. May this happy alliance between heaven and earth, between religion and authority, be drawn closer every day; and as religion has nothing more at heart than to support authority, so may authority ever seek its true stability in the maintenance of religion."

PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS AND THEIR PATRONS.—The following table of the number of visitors at various public institutions and gardens shows the extent to which each proves attractive. The first three may be considered as in town, and the remainder as out of town; but in December last the Vernon Gallery was removed from Marlborough House to South Kensington, and above 50,000 of the visitors to that gallery in 1859 went to it in that month after its removal. The Great Exhibition year is given to show its unprecedented numbers:—

	1851.	1857.	1858.	1859.
British Museum ...	2,327,216	621,034	519,565	517,895
National Gallery ...	1,003,705	640,850	553,764	789,401
Vernon Gallery ...	253,152	250,770	238,377	172,727
Zoological Gardens ...	667,213	339,217	351,580	304,356
Kew Gardens ...	327,990	361,798	405,376	384,698
Hampton Court Pal.	359,818	173,710	218,035	208,261
Science and Art Department Museum ...	—	284,933	456,288	475,365

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS.—Letters from the United States' frigate *Niagara*, en route to Japan with the Ambassadors, give a very poor account of her performances. She is described as much slower than was generally believed, and strained hard when under sail. The Ambassadors had caused to be removed from the cabin assigned to them almost every article of furniture which had been provided expressly for them at great cost, preferring to sit on a carpet in the Oriental style. They managed to while away the time in eating seven or eight times a day, smoking, playing at chess, and expressing their great love, which latter emotion afforded them evident solace and satisfaction. Tomorrow was as lively and amusing as ever, and still addicted himself to the habit of writing love-letters to his sweethearts.

## EXTENSIVE FIRE AT A ROPE-FACTORY.

A FIRE of a formidable character happened on Sunday morning last on the premises of Messrs. Frost Brothers and Co., ropemakers to the Government, and situated in Sunflower Tavern-fields, Commercial-road. The range of premises extended nearly half a mile, and the various storehouses dotted here and there contained a vast amount of property, consisting principally of tar in barrels, and hemp, raw and manufactured. In a short time after the discovery of the fire as many as twelve engines of the London Brigade were in attendance, including the steam land engine belonging to Messrs. Shand and Mason, and which has lately had a fair chance of exhibiting its tremendous powers.

The firemen kept to their work for nearly ten hours, but even then had not got the fire extinguished, although all further extension of mischief was prevented.

The damage done is very serious. At the machinery departments the whole of the winding, spinning, and carding houses are completely levelled with the ground. At least half a mile in length of the factory, the storehouses, and the tar department are consumed, and the dwelling-house very seriously damaged by fire.

Messrs. Frost are insured in the Sun, Phoenix, and other offices. Several smaller houses, however, situated in the neighbourhood, have been more or less injured, and, unfortunately, in no case are they insured.

The same morning, and in the same neighbourhood, a fire occurred less formidable in character, but which was attended by disastrous, and perhaps fatal, results, on the premises of Mr. J. Young, No. 7, John-street, Back-road, St. George's-in-the-East. Two children who were in the room, named respectively Mary Young, aged two and a half years of age, and John Young, eight months old, were so seriously burned that they were removed to the hospital, and it is feared that by this time they have both expired from the effects of the injuries they received.

## TERRIBLE RAILWAY COLLISION.

At an early hour on Tuesday morning a shocking accident occurred on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. On the previous day (Monday) a great number of excursionists had gone to Manchester from Colne, Burnley, Accrington, and other towns on the East Lancashire Railway. The train, consisting of eighteen carriages, reached Helmshore station soon after midnight, where some of the passengers alighted. Helmshore is situated on a steep incline, rising in some places one yard in fifty-two, which extends nearly from Ramsbottom to Haslingden, a distance of four to five miles. As the train was again put in motion at Helmshore the coupling-chains between the third and fourth carriages broke, and, owing to the steep incline, the remaining fifteen carriages began to move, first slowly, and then with considerable speed, towards Manchester. About three hundred yards from Helmshore they came into collision with an excursion-train, which was advancing at no very great speed towards the station from which the engineless carriages had just retreated. The shock was terrific. Two of the detached carriages—those first coming upon the engine of the advancing train—were broken almost to atoms, and several of the succeeding ones were much shattered. The engine-driver and stoker lay down upon the bed of the engine, and some portion of the debris of the first carriages they ran into passed over their heads, but they escaped without injury. The passengers, however, were not so fortunate. As soon as the wreck was cleared, it was discovered that eleven persons—women and men—had been killed, besides a great number badly injured, and that nearly 100 had suffered injuries of a more or less serious character. A great number of medical men were soon in attendance, and did all they could to aid the sufferers. The medical report states that among the injured are twenty-three persons with fractured legs.

An examination of the links of the carriage shacking showed that the iron was bad. The shacking and coupling-chains were attached throughout the train. Immediately the backward movement was observed one of the guards jumped on his carriage again, and applied his break, but the other guard, being at the front of the train assisting the passengers to alight, was of course unable to apply the break under his charge. One break was insufficient to arrest the fourteen detached carriages, which had rolled back 400 yards, when they came into collision with the third train. This had left Manchester twenty minutes after the second. Three of the carriages of the second train were smashed to pieces.

THE STEFNEY MURDER.—The inquest on the body of Mrs. Emsley, the unfortunate woman who was recently murdered under most mysterious circumstances in Stepney, was resumed on Friday week. Some fragments of additional evidence were forthcoming, but they in no degree tended to bring to light the authors of the atrocious deed, or even to direct a reasonable amount of suspicion against any particular individual. The jury were bound over in recognisances of £50 each to attend again when required.

BURSTING OF ARMSTRONG GUNS.—A number of the new class 40-pounder Armstrong guns, the whole of which have been manufactured at Elswick and forwarded to Woolwich for proof, have been fired at the Royal Arsenal but during the week. Four of the guns burst at the breech, owing to a weakness of the inner screw. The guns were fired by electricity, the operating wire being secured beneath a bombproof shed for the protection of the gunners. The breechpiece of each gun was projected to a considerable distance from the butt, and after a lengthened search they were found imbedded in the Arsenal ditch.

FRENCH BOMBARDMENT OF ROME.—A controversy is going on in Paris papers as to the conduct of President Cavaignac and his Foreign Minister, De la Bastide, in the matter of the French Roman expedition of 1849. It appears by the official despatches now published that Cavaignac never contemplated an assault on the Roman Republic, but simply the personal protection of the Pope—an object already secured by his withdrawal to Gaeta, on which occurrence the operations of the French division were positively countermanded. It was the individual act of the new President, Louis Napoleon, that any siege of the city was carried out, much against the feeling of the reasonable and intelligent part of the French nation.

CHANCELORSHIP OF YORK CATHEDRAL.—We were, says the *Times*, requested two or three weeks ago to contradict the statement that Dr. Vaughan had been appointed to the chancellorship of York Cathedral, vacant by the death of the Rev. L. Vernon Harcourt. It was known that the emoluments of that office (which is entirely distinct from the chancellorship of the diocese) would in future be suppressed, and we believe that some doubt existed, in the first instance, as to the continuance of the office itself. We have reason to believe that this question is now settled, and that the Archbishop of York has, within the last day or two, announced his intention of conferring the chancellorship of his cathedral church, as an honorary distinction, upon Dr. Vaughan, the newly-appointed Vicar of Lonsdale.

DIPLOMATIC Gossip.—I have just been informed that the Cabinet have recently addressed another letter to that of Turin, earnestly recommending it to abstain from all armed intervention in the Austrian possessions of Venetia. Russia would regard such a proceeding as an infraction of the rights of nations, the consequences of which might be fatal to Piedmont, thus rendered wholly responsible for the misfortunes of a general war in Europe, when the five Powers have mutually given pacific assurances, each one sincerely expressing the intention of maintaining a strict neutrality in the events which every day are more and more developed in Italy. The Cabinet of St. Petersburg, having also communicated the despatch to which I formerly referred to those of Vienna and Berlin, has received in reply to it the warmest encouragement to persevere in the proposed policy, which is that also of the two great German Powers. We may be permitted, therefore, to hope that Count Cavour, placed under the pressure, so to say, of the five great Powers, will not drag his country into one of those interminable wars with Austria, the result of which, in the end, could not fail to be extremely fatal to Piedmont. Such at least is the opinion which generally prevails at St. Petersburg.—Letter from St. Petersburg, Aug. 26.

JESUIT SUCCESSION FOR SYRIAN CHRISTIANS.—The Rev. Richard Palgrave, a Jesuit priest, is now in Dublin soliciting aid for the succour of Christians in the East. The rev. gentleman is son of Sir Francis Palgrave. He entered Oxford at seventeen. Having gratulated and taken his degree, he entered the Indian Army as Lieutenant in the 8th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, wherein he served for three years, during which time he became a convert, gave up his commission, and repaired to Rome, where he went through his theological course. Having been ordained priest, he joined the order of the Jesuits, and went on a mission to Syria, where he has been for eleven years. He was an eyewitness of the late fearful massacres, and narrowly escaped with his life, having been fired on several times when with the Christian army. He was in Damascus, and just had time to fly when the town was sacked and the Christian population slaughtered. He left Syria on the 20th of July last.



## THE EXECUTION OF YOUNGMAN.

The murderer Youngman was hanged at Horse-monger-lane Gaol at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning. He died still persisting in his first statement that his mother had killed his sweetheart and his brothers, and that he had killed her in self-defence. On Monday he was visited in his cell by his father, brother, and two sisters. A quarrel ensued between the father and his condemned son, the latter accusing the former, in bitter language, of having treated him ill, and of having been a bad husband to his mother, and a bad father. The father retorted upon him, and the Governor and the Chaplain were obliged to interfere by recommending the father to leave the cell. The prisoner complained with bitterness of the conduct of the witness Spice, who gave evidence against him. On Sunday the Chaplain again exhorted him to make a confession, and not to die with a lie on his tongue; on which he replied, "Well, if I wanted to tell a lie, it would be to say that I did it."

On Saturday evening a remarkable incident in connection with the convict occurred. The cell in which he was confined was at the extreme end of a corridor on the first floor of the building, and from the door of it a view is commanded of the whole corridor, and of the entrances to the adjacent cells, right and left. He was attended night and day by two officers. About nine o'clock one of the officers went into an adjoining cell for a light, and the other followed. The cell doors are so constructed that when once shut they cannot be opened from the inside. The convict, taking advantage of the officer's back being turned on him for a moment, sprang out of his cell, and in an instant slammed the door of the cell in which one of his keepers was, and pushed the other into an adjoining one, and, as he thought, shut the door upon him, but the lock did not catch. He then started along the corridor, but he was caught in the arms of another officer and taken back to his cell. On being asked why he had so conducted himself, he replied merely for a "spree;" but on mentioning the circumstance to his father and brother on Monday he stated that he had intended to destroy himself, if possible, by throwing himself over the balustrades.

At least twenty thousand people assembled to witness the execution, many of them taking their places as early as nine o'clock on the preceding evening.

## MURDER NEAR PONTEFRAC.

In the village of Upton, near Pontefract, lived as servants at Upton Farm a young man named Thorpe and a young girl, Elizabeth Mitchell. There was no congeniality between the two, and Thorpe seems to have been a very sullen lad. On Sunday, while their master and mistress were out, they were joined by a young woman named Cookson, with whom Thorpe romped. This displeased Elizabeth Mitchell, and she pulled his hair, upon which Thorpe relapsed into his accustomed sullenness and used threatening language. Cookson went home to tea; on her return she found the girl Mitchell dead in the coalhouse. She had been shot in the left side, apparently with one of the farmer's guns. Thorpe is in custody. He is about eighteen years of age: the murdered girl was fourteen.

## LAW AND CRIME.

The murderer William Youngman has been duly executed at Horse-monger-lane. So far society has succeeded in putting away out of sight, and comparatively inexpensively, an undesirable object. Youngman will not have to be maintained, as would have been the case had he been condemned to that life-long seclusion which charitable abolitionists of capital punishment describe as so much more terrible than death itself. There can be no doubt that, moreover, Youngman himself entertained a certain antipathy towards the process of being hanged. It is recorded that, in conversation with his gaolers, he expressed himself averse, "on principle," from capital punishment. He said that he thought that no crime could justify the taking away of human life. Such a sentiment as this in the mouth of a scoundrel in view of the gallows, to which he is condemned for having murdered his sweetheart for the chance of a hundred pounds, and his mother and brethren to prevent their giving evidence against him, reads like one of the sly and savage bits of satire in Fielding's "Jonathan Wild the Great." Nor is the thoroughly-human element of humour wanting in other respects from the published accounts of this man's public strangulation. Thus, in the *Evening Star* of Tuesday, we read, under the heading of "Execution of Youngman,"—"The unhappy prisoner appeared to die almost instantaneously." This is immediately followed by "Another account, from an eyewitness," on whose credible authority we are informed that "the culprit appeared to die hard." One of the cheap journals reports that the condemned remarked of one of the witnesses that, had a certain conversation taken place, as deposed, he (the prisoner) would have knocked the witness's head off. The *Times*, recording the same observation, tells that prisoner asked, "Do you suppose that a man of my determination and spirit would have heard those words spoken in my presence without striking the man who used them to the earth?" There is rather more of Printing House-square than of Lambeth in this translation. By the criminal classes of London the event of the execution appears, as usual, to have been regarded in the light of a public festivity, in which the chief enjoyment (of a good view) was to be the premium of patient assiduity. But beyond this peculiar advantage to this class, including under its denomination all those for whom the taking away of human life has its fascinations as for the murderer, and who see in an execution the means of indulging a passion without incurring consequences;—beyond all this, what benefit accrues to society by such a public execution as this? The murderer himself is the most unconcerned party. He eats his bread and butter, talks of a "spree," and sends his love to all friends, while the hangman quakes and trembles, and the mob stares, buys porter, and steals watches beneath. His death, so far from inspiring dread of the crime of murder tends directly and traceably to increase it. "I'll have another Youngman job! I'll be the next!"—screamed a drunken ruffian who has just been locked up in default of bail, having intoxicated himself for the expressly avowed purpose of stringing up his nerves to the slaughter of his wife and children. What is to be done with a murderer? is, indeed, a serious

question, and its practical answer involves a serious responsibility. But it appears tolerably certain that, except upon the mere ground of cheapness, capital punishment, as at present administered, in an atmosphere of indulgence, is about as bad a system of dealing with the matter as could well be conceived.

Many months since we pointed out to the public the fact of Oxford-street being a special haunt of skittle-sharpers. It seems the nuisance has since grown so notorious that the tradesmen of the locality place notices in their windows to warn the passengers against the tricks of these cheats. One of the fellows, annoyed at this interruption of his pursuits, had the audacity to threaten a shopkeeper, who thereupon gave him into custody. The magistrate asked the defendant's business, and the defendant replied, "I am a skittle-sharp, gambler, and betting-man, and get my living in the streets." Notwithstanding this audacity, he was permitted to depart on entering into recognizances to the amount of £20 to keep the peace. Surely there is a good and wholesome law under which this avowed cheat and pest to society might have been remitted to gaol for a few months as a rogue and vagabond.

## POLICE.

James Crane, a mechanic, was charged at Worship-street Police-court with refusing and neglecting to support his child.

Mr. James Brennan, an officer belonging to the Government reformatory and industrial schools, said he felt bound to press this case against the defendant, as he was one of the most impracticable men he had had to deal with for some time. In the beginning of January, 1859, the defendant's son was convicted of felony, and, as he had been convicted before, he was sent, after a short imprisonment, to the reformatory at Hinkley, in Leicestershire, where he was to remain five years. To help towards the boy's support and instruction the defendant had to pay 1s. 6d. per week; but, as eight months went by without his paying a single penny, and all applications to him were so much waste of trouble, he, on the 24th of September following, was brought before Mr. D'Eyncourt, who made an order upon him for half-a-crown per week, the extra shilling to go in liquidation of past expenses. The defendant did pay a little then, but only a little; and some time after that a second of his children, while running across the Hackney-road, was knocked down by an omnibus and killed. This melancholy occurrence was represented to the Commissioners, who exempted him from a twelvemonth's payment. This time and more went by, when application was again made to him for some of his son's expenses, but he said he would not pay anything at all, and that his son was illegally detained. The defendant was a cabinetmaker, who could earn from a guinea to 25s. weekly without difficulty; and, as he had no wife and only one child (a boy of twelve) to keep besides himself, he felt obliged to sue him for the last two months' money only, amounting in the whole to £1. He must, therefore, press for the commitment of the defendant for the whole term fixed by the Act, which was ten days.

Mr. Knox asked whether this ten days' imprisonment was taken as a punishment only, or as a satisfaction for the amount of money then due?

Mr. Brennan replied that the money was considered as paid when the imprisonment had been suffered.

Mr. Knox said it would pain him to stamp a respectable mechanic as the defendant appeared to be with imprisonment, if he could help it. Would the defendant even make it in two payments, 10s. at a time?

The defendant doggedly denied that he could do even that, and the magistrate therefore sent him to the House of Correction for the ten days.

DEFAUDING A BENEFIT SOCIETY.—Mrs. Love, the wife of a small tradesman, was summoned at the South-west London Police Court by Mr. Holmes, a treasurer and trustee of the South London District of the Ancient Order of Foresters, to answer the charge of obtaining the sum of £7 16s. from the society under false pretences.

Mr. Holmes said that until recently the defendant was the widow of one of their provincial members, who belonged and subscribed to the Widow and Orphan Fund; consequently, as long as she kept single, and was of good character, she was entitled to 3s. a week. One of the rules of the society, however, gave the widow the option of disposing of her annuity to the society for a certain sum. On the 5th of last November she sent a letter to the secretary of the Widow and Orphan Fund to the effect that she thought of marrying again, and asked them to give her a small sum to assist her, as she would then have no claim on the fund. The letter was signed "Mary Ann Russell," Russell being her late husband's name. The committee considered that she had acted fairly; and, believing that she was at that time a single woman, they purchased her annuity for £7 16s., being a year's allowance. This would not have been done had they known that she had married again.

In answer to the charge, the prisoner said that she knew she had done wrong, but she was drawn into it by her present husband, who urged her to defraud the society out of the £7 16s. She foolishly consented, and gave the money to him. Soon after he got possession of it he left her, and she had not seen him since.

Mr. Holmes said he had the authority of the society to ask his Worship not to punish her very severely. They, however, considered it to be their duty to bring the matter forward to protect the interests of nearly half a million of persons belonging to the Foresters' society.

Mr. Burcham told the prisoner that although she had committed the offence by the persuasion of another person that was no defence. She was liable to a penalty of £20, or three months' hard labour. The trustee, however, did not press for any punishment, but he must order her to refund the £7 16s., with costs.

The defendant at once paid the money, and thanked his Worship and Mr. Holmes for their kindness.

COURTESY UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—Mr. Hilton, a portly, middle-aged man, residing in Woodstock-street, Oxford-street, was charged at Marlborough-street with assault.

Mr. Henry Bloomfield, the nephew of an hotel-keeper of Woodstock-street, said that on the previous evening he was standing at the door of the hotel with the waiter, when Mr. Hilton crossed from the opposite side of the street and struck him a severe blow on the temple with his stick. Defendant had frequently annoyed him.

Mr. Beadon asked the complainant whether he had given the defendant any provocation.

The complainant said he was engaged to be married to the defendant's daughter, but, owing to the defendant's conduct, it was broken off by mutual consent.

The defendant, a tailor, said the aggravation on his part was this:—The complainant asked his consent to be allowed to pay his addresses to his (defendant's) daughter, but afterwards broke it off and married another. The complainant and the waiter were all day long standing at the door of the hotel making grimaces at him. He would admit the assault, but it was made under aggravated feelings.

The complainant said it was a mistake on the defendant's part. The fact was the waiter was "after" a young lady on the defendant's side of the way, and what the defendant took for grimaces towards him were the waiter's smiles to attract the young lady's attention.

Mr. Beadon, who said it was very unfortunate the lady lived on the defendant's side of the street, ordered the defendant to enter into his own recognizances in the sum of £10 to keep the peace for three months.

AN INJURED SHARPER.—Henry Upson was charged at Bow-street with threatening Mr. Neales, upholsterer, of 482, Oxford-street, under the following circumstances:—

The complainant stated that the defendant was one of a gang of skittle-sharpers who infested Oxford-street with the view of entrapping country persons and making them their dupes. Witness and others had found it necessary to caution the public to avoid them, and this had given offence. At about eleven o'clock that morning (Friday) the defendant came up to witness and said, "You are on the watch early to-day;" and then, uttering some very coarse language, threatened to smash his (complainant's) head open.

Defendant: No, what I said was, that if he would look after his own bedsteads instead of interfering with me he would find it answer his purpose better. He is always annoying me, and pointing me out to the public when I pass his door, and what right has he to do that?

Mr. Henry: What are you?

Defendant: I am a skittle-sharp and gambler, and I get my living in the streets. I don't deny what I am, but it's no business of his. He has no right to insult me.

Mr. Henry: It seems that he has only told people that you are what you admit yourself to be, and if you threaten him again I shall make you find heavy bail. This time I will discharge you on your entering into your own recognizances in £20 to keep the peace for twelve months.

FORGERY.—At the Mansion House, on Wednesday, Mr. Frederick A. Davis, a City merchant, was finally examined on a charge of forging a bill of exchange for £179, with intent to defraud the Bank of England. The accused was committed for trial.

COMMERCIAL FRAUDS.—An important case was decided on Wednesday at Bow-street.

A Miss Pickard, a dealer in watches, was charged with and convicted of making a false declaration to the Customs respecting a case of watches imported by her. It seems to be a practice, although respectable houses in the trade abstain from it, of getting the names of English makers engraved on these foreign watches, and then selling them here at prices much above their value. In this case the declaration that the watches imported were for the maker whose name was engraved on them was false, and the declaration itself was forged.

Miss Pickard was fined £100 and costs.

THE CHILD-STEALING CASE.—Alton Ferrie Johnson and Sarah Elliott, with a number of aliases, were finally examined at Westminster, on Saturday, charged with stealing "a valuable child."

Mr. Beard, who appeared for the prisoners, cross-examined Mrs. Smith, the mother of the child, but failed to shake her evidence.

Mr. Paynter thought it a clear case of felony, and committed them for trial on this charge.

Prisoners had also been remanded on two cases of obtaining money and goods by false pretences, the female representing that she was Lady Fortescue and the niece of Lord Palmerston, and telling other falsehoods; but both of these cases failed, although it is probable that they will be brought up in another shape. A third case was taken of obtaining a piano by false pretences. The prisoners were committed on this charge, and it is upwards of twenty persons being present, ready to prefer charges against them.

THE ROAD MURDER.—The following memorial, signed by a considerable number of the inhabitants of Bath, has been forwarded to the Secretary of State:—"The memorial of the undersigned inhabitants of Bath, and towns in its vicinity, sheweth that, whereas an atrocious murder was committed in or near Road-hill House, on the 29th of June, 1860, on the body of Francis Saville Kent, by some person or persons unknown, under circumstances unparalleled, and from a motive inexplicable; and whereas the perpetrator or perpetrators of this outrage are still at large, and no vigorous efforts are at present being made for their detection; and whereas, in consequence of the hasty conclusion of the Coroner's inquiry, Samuel Saville Kent, his wife, and several members of his family and household have never been publicly examined and cross-examined, whereby injury has resulted to the reputation of several individuals, and the course of justice has been greatly frustrated, we, your memorialists, most earnestly pray that, however unusual such a course may be, a Special Commission may at once be appointed further to investigate this mystery, to endeavour to discover the criminal, and afford opportunity for statements on oath to be made by all concerned." There appears to be a difficulty in complying with the prayer of the memorialists for the issuing of a special commission to investigate this mysterious case, such commissions being accompanied with an indemnity to the witnesses examined under them.

## MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

The return of favourable weather, the rapid progress of harvest work in most parts of the United Kingdom, and the fall in the value of wheat have produced more confidence amongst the frequenters of Capel-court. The dealings in National Stocks have, therefore, been on the increase, and prices have had an upward tendency. Consols, for Money, have been done at 93½; the Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93½; New Two-and-a-half per Cents, 77½; and Long Annuities, 189s. 16½. Exchange Bills have been in the premium; and Bank Stock has sold at 31s. 2½. Since the last return was made up £348,000 in gold has been sent into the Bank of England, which now holds over £16,000,000 in bullion. The imports have not increased to any extent; but much caution is still apparent in entering into any speculative operations in Continental produce.

The Money Market is well supplied with capital, for which the demand is steady, at from 3½ to 4 per cent for the best short bills. In the Stock Exchange, loans may be had for short periods at 2 per cent, and on the Continent money is still very low in price. The steamer for India has taken out £195,375 in bullion, and a private account.

Indian Securities have ruled very firm, and prices are well supported. The Old Stock has been 217½; the New 103½. The Five per Cent Rupee Paper has marked 95½ to 96½; the Five-and-a-half per Cent, 102½. The Debentures have realised 93½; and the Bonds, 89½ to 90½.

An improved feeling in the Foreign House at, generally, very low prices:—Brazilian Four-and-a-half per Cents have sold at 87; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 94; Ditto, Deferred, 30; Chilean Four-and-a-half per Cents, 87½; Chilean Three per Cents, 75; Greek, 91; Mexican Three per Cents, 21½; Peruvian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 91½; Ditto, Dollar Bonds, 84; Peruvian Three per Cents, 74½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 44; Russian Three per Cents, 64; Rardinia Five per Cents, 84; Spanish Three per Cents, 68; Ditto, Deferred, 40; Ditto, Passive, 22½; Ditto, Certificates, 51; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 73½; Ditto, New, 97½ ex div.; Turkish Four per Cents, 23; Dutch Four per Cents, 101½. The transactions in Joint-stock Bank Shares have been by no means numerous; nevertheless, prices have been fully maintained: Bank of Egypt have realised 201; City, 681; London Joint Stock, 201; London and South African, 11; National Provincial of England, 98½; Ditto, New, 281; Ottoman, 17½ ex div.; and Union of London, 28.

In the market for Colonial Government Securities Canada Five per Cents have been done at 102; New South Wales Five per Cents, 188 and upwards, 99½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 101½. Miscellaneous Securities have been dealt in only to a moderate extent, as follows:—Anglo Mexican Mint, 114; Oriental Palace, 50½; Ditto, Preference, 102; Ditto, Six per Cent Perpetual Debenture, 107½; London Discount, 32; Peninsula and Oriental Steam, 76; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 181.

The Railway Share Market has been rather heavy; but in the general quotations no important change has taken place, although, in some instances, prices are decidedly lower.

## METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Owing to the return of fine weather, and the large imports of foreign produce, the demand for English wheat this week has ruled heavy in the extreme, at a decline in the quotations of from 3s. to 4s. per quarter. About 1000 quarters of new wheat were on offer, and prices ranged from 48s. to 70s. per quarter. Foreign wheat has moved off slowly, at 2s. to 3s. per quarter decline. New corn has been much less active, at about previous rates. There has been a good sale for malt, on former terms. The oat trade may be considered steady, but at a decline in value of 6d. per quarter. Beans and peas have ruled very dull, and the value of both English and foreign flour has had a downward tendency.

ENGLISH CURRENCY.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 57s. to 67s.; ditto, white, 58s. to 70s.; grinding barley, 30s. to 32s.; distilling ditto, 34s. to 38s.; malt, 34s. to 39s.; rye, 32s. to 33s.; malt, 32s. to 34s.; feed oats, 23s. to 27s.; potato ditto, 28s. to 31s.; tick beans, 39s. to 41s.; grey peas, 39s. to 41s.; white ditto, 40s. to 45s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 5s. to 60s.; country marks, 44s. to 50s.; town house-holds, 55s. per 48lb.

CATTLE.—The supplies of beasts, sheep, and lambs on sale this week have been considerably on the increase, and in improved condition; hence the demand for them has ruled heavy, at a decline in value of from 2½ to 4d. per lb. Calves and pigs have sold on rather a wester term. Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.; lamb, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.; pork, 4s. to 5s. 8d.; and the offal.

NEWCASTLE AND LEAD.—These markets are well supplied with metal, and the trade generally is heavy, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; lamb, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; pork, 4s. to 5s. 2d. per lb. by the carcase.

TEA.—Large public sales have been held this week. They have gone off slowly, on rather easier terms. The private market is heavy.

SUGAR.—On the whole, a fair average business has been transacted in most kinds of raw sugar, and laterates are well supported. Refined goods move off slowly—low and middling qualities at 49s. 6d. to 50s.; and crushed, 47s. to 48s. 6d. per cwt. The total stock in warehouse is about 3000 tons less than in 1859.

MOLASSES.—West India molasses are worth 18s. to 18s. 6d., and new Porto Rico has sold at 19s. per cwt.

COFFEE.—There is a full average business doing in native qualities, at full prices. In other kinds the transactions are only moderate, at previous quotations.

COCA.—The demand is tolerably active, at full quotations. RICE.—Owing to the favourable change in the weather, and the decline in the value of wheat, all kinds of rice are very dull, and 3d. to 6d. per cwt. lower than last week. The stock is 45,000 tons against 70,000 tons in 1859.

PROVISIONS.—All kinds of butter are a dull inquiry, at barely late rates. Bacon is 2s., and lard 1s. per cwt. lower in price. Other provisions are heavy.

SALTPEPER.—The demand for all kinds is much restricted, at about last week's currency.

SPICES.—Rum moves off slowly at about previous rates. Proof Leewards, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.; and fair Demerara, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. per gallon. In brandy and grain spirits only a moderate business is doing.

COTTON.—Importers are firm, but the business doing is much restricted, at former prices.

HEMP AND FLAX.—Hemp is steady, at £29 per ton for Petersburg clean. In flax the transactions are on a limited scale.

WOOL.—Since the close of the public sales very little business has been passing in our market. Prices, however, continue firm.

FRUIT.—New Zealand raisins have opened at 55s. per cwt. Old fruit dull, on lower terms.

METALS.—Scotch pig iron has sold slowly, at 51s. cash mixed numbers. Spelter, on the spot, is worth £10 10s. per ton. Tin is firm, at 131s. 6d. to 132s. for Straits, and 130s. for Banca. Other metals support previous prices.

HOPE.—All kinds support the late advance in the quotations, and the finest samples are worth £12 12s. per cwt. New goods have realised £22. The plantation accounts are very unfavourable, and the duty is called £50,000.

POTATOES.—The supplies are moderate, and the demand is steady, at from 80s. to 180s. per ton.

OLIVE.—Lined oil is selling at 30s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. Most other oils are firm, and olive (Gallipoli) is held at 60s. Turpentine moves off steadily, at 31s. 6d. to 32s. for American spirits, and 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. for rosin.

FRUIT.—Prices rule steady. P.Y.C. on the spot, is selling at 52s., and for delivery during the last three months, 52s. 3d. per cwt. The stock is 39,553 casks, against 19,979 ditto in 1859, and 10,287 in 1858. Rough fat is 2s. 9d. per lb.

COALS.—Best house coal is 19s. to 19s. 6d.; second, 16s. 3d. to 16s.; Hartley's, 16s. 3d. to 17s. 6d.; and manufacturers', 12s. 6d. to 14s. 9d. per ton.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31.

BANKRUPTS.—W. T. P. GREEN, Northampton, currier and leather seller;—S. SMITH, Maidgate-street, Herefordshire, straw plait manufacturer;—T. MANNING, Aldershot, Hampshire hotel-keeper;—W. HILLS, Sandgate, Kent, draper;—J. COTTON (and not J. COTTON, as previously advertised), Smithwick, Staffordshire, boot and shoe maker;—J. C. LENCH, Dale-end, Birmingham leather seller;—J. WATSON, Nottingham, grocer;—W. THOMAS, Salutation-street, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, publican.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—G. AITKEN, Greenlarks, Lanarkshire, greaser and spirit dealer.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

BANKRUPTS.—J. CLARKE Kidderminster and Bewdley, tanner;—C. BOTTEN, Crawford passage, Clerkenwell, brassfounder;—R. BUSTLE, Longway, tailor;—W. P. WATSON, Hampstead-road, draper;—J. F. KENT, Graydon, builder;—S. F. L. PERKINS and J. GARR, Great Tower-street, wine merchant;—F. T. BRASSINGTON, Burslem, bootmaker;—P. MILNS, Stamford, bootmaker;—J. SEASON, Leeds, cabinetmaker;—C. DENES, Liverpool, importer of foreign merchandise;—D. C. MARTIN, Dundee, ropemaker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. INGLIS, Jun., Leith, merchant;—D. C. MARTIN, Dundee, ropemaker.

## HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA not being covered

With powdered colour prevents the Chinese passing off the low-priced brown autumn leaves, consequently lasting through the winter. Always found in this country. Prices 2s. 6d., 4s., and 6s. per lb., in packets. Fursell, 80, Cornhill, and 119, Cheap-side; Riphington, 237, Regent-st.; Gould, 198, Oxford-st.; Wolf, 75, St. Paul's; Webster, Moorgate-st.; Bearman, Hackney; McCash, Stratford; Dell, Kingsland; Purvis, Islington; Goring, Kentish-town; and Fimico, Johnstone, Charing-cross; Lucas, Bridgeton; Westminster; Fortescue, Bayswater; Martin, Bow; Dodson, Blackman-st. Horniman's Agents in every town.

## WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for

AUSTRALIA.—Mr. and Mrs. JOHN ISAACS, 319 and 320, Strand (opposite Somerset House), W.C., continue giving highest prices in Cash for Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Clothes, Regiments, Underclothing, Boots, Hoots, and Miscellaneous Goods. Letters addressed to "Farmer, from the country, the amount value returned same day. Estab. 43 yrs. Country dealers supplied.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL from 3, Old Broad-street, to

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Office, 64, Cornhill, E.C. Aug. 25, 1860.

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remove or part the symptoms of indigestion consequent on irregular diet, to purify the liver from sedentary occupation or residence in tropical climates, COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, which have stood the test of public opinion for upwards half a century, are highly recommended for their mild aperient, tonic, and aromatic properties, and for the power they possess in equalising the secretion of the liver and strengthening the digestive organs.

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